THE ERIE OBSERVER.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

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April 24, 1847. 49

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THE best assortment of Band Boxes in the county for sale by H. COOK.
Jan. 1.

GOOD-BYE.

BY RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

GOOD-BYE, proud world! I'm going home—
Thou are not my friend, and I'm not thine,
Long through thy weary crouds I roam;
A river-ark on the ocean brine,
Long I've been tossed like the driven foam;
But now, proud world! I'm going home.

Good-bye to Flattery's fawning face;
To Grandeaur with his wise grimace;
To upstart Wealth's averted eye;
To supple office, low and high;
To crowded halls, to court and street;
To frozen hearts and hasting feet;
To those who go, and those who come—
Good bye, proud world! I'm going home.

I am going to my own hearth-stone,
Bosomed in yon green hills alone—
A secret nook in a pleasant land,
Whose groves the frolic fairies planned;
Where arches green the livelong day,
Echo the blackbird's roundelay,
And sulgar feet have never trod
A spot that is sacred to thought and God.

Oh, when I am safe in my sylvan home,
I tread on the pride of Greece and Rome:
And when I am stretched beneath the pines,
Where the evening star so holy shines,
I laugh at the lore and the pride of man,
At the sophist schools and the learned clan;
For what are they all in their high conc it,
When man in the bush with God may meet?

A LOVE OF A SINGING-MASTER.

BY MRS. C. M. KIRKLAND.

The prettiest girl that attended our singing-meetings was Jane Gordon, the only daughter of a Scotchman who had lately bought a farm in the neighborhood. She was a fair and gentle damsel, soft-spoken, and down-looking, but not without a stout will of her own, such as, they do say, your very *soft-spoken people are apt to have. Indeed,* we may argue that to be able at all times to command one's voice down to a given level, requires a pretty strong good will, and more self-possession than impetuous people can have: and it is well known that blusterers are easier governed than anybody else. Jane Gordon had light hair, too, which hasty observers are apt to consider a sign of a mild and complying temper; but our dear Jane, though a good girl, and a dutiful daughter, had had a good deal of trouble with old Adam and given her sober parents a good deal too.

So that, by and by, when it was whispered that Jane Gordon was certainly in love with Mr. Fasole, and that Mr. Fasole was at least very attentive to Jane Gordon, the old people felt a good deal troubled. They were prudent, however, and only watched and waited, though quite determined that an itinerant singing-master should not carry off their treasure, to be a mere foot-ball of Fortune, and have

nor house, nor ha',
Nor fire, nor candle-light.

And at every singing-meeting the intimacy between Mr. Fasole and his fair pupil became more and more apparent, and the faces of the unappropriated damsels longer and longer.—The district schoolmaster, that winter, was a frightful old man, with a face like a death's head, set off by a pair of huge round-eyed spectacles, so *he* was out of the question, even if he had not had a wife and family to share his sixteen dollars a month. The store-keeper, Squire Hooper's partner, had imprudently gone off to the next town for a wife, but a few weeks before: and a young lawyer who talked of settling among us as soon as there was anything to do—(he had an eye on the setting-back of the mill-pond, we suspect)—did nothing but smoke cigars and play checkers on the store-counter, and tell stories of the great doings at the place he had been haunting before he came among us. So the dearth of beaux was stringent, mere farmer-boys being generally too sly to make anything of, until they have bought land and stock, when they begin to look around, with a business eye, for somebody to make butter and cheese. Mr. Fasole, with his knowing air, and a plentiful stock of modest assurance, reigned paramount, "the cynosure of neighboring eyes," He "cut a wide swath," the young men said, and it may be supposed they owed him no good will.

How matters can remain for any length of time in such an explosive state without an eruption, let philosophers tell. Twice a week for a whole, long, Western winter, did the singing-school meet regularly at the school-house, and practice the tunes which were to be sung on Sunday; and every Sunday did one or two break-downs attest that improvement in music could not have been the sole object of such persevering industry. Sometimes a bold bass would be found finishing off, for a bar or two, in happy unconsciousness that its harmonious compeers had ceased to vibrate. Then again, owing to the failure through timidity or obliviousness, of some main stay, the whole volume of sound would quaver away, trembling into silence or worse, while the minister would shut his eyes, with a look of meek endurance, and wait until Mr. Fasole, frowning, and putting on something of the air with which we jerk up the head of a stumbling horse, could get his unbroken team in order again. Jane Gordon was not very bright at singing, perhaps because she was suffering under that sort of fascination which is apt to make people stupid; and she was often the "broken tooth and foot out of joint" at whose door these unlucky accidents were laid by the choir. Fasole always took her part, however, and told the accuser to "look at home," or hinted at some by-gone blunder of the whole class, or declared that Miss Jane evidently had a bad cold—not the first time that a bad cold has served as an apology for singing out of tune.

The period for a spring quarterly meeting of one of the leading denominations now drew nigh, and a great gathering was expected. Ministers from far and near, and a numerous baptism in the pond, were looked for. Preparations of all kinds were set on foot, and among the rest, music for the "occasion."—The choice of "set pieces" and anthems, and new tunes, gave quite a new direction and spur to the musical interest; but Mr. Fasole and Jane Gordon were not forgotten. There was time to watch them, and sing too. Thro' the whole winter the singing master, though his way lay in quite an opposite direction, had thought proper to see Miss Gordon home, except when it was very cold or stormy, when he modestly withdrew, with an air which said he did not wish his attentions to seem particular. It had become quite a trick with the young men to listen by the road-side, in order to ascertain whether he did not pop the question somewhere between the schoolhouse and Mr. Gordon's; but the conclusion was, that either he was too discreet to do it, or too cunning to let it be heard, for nothing could ever be distinguished but the most ordinary talk. Nothing could be more obvious, however, than that, whatever were Mr. Fasole's intentions, poor Jane was very much in earnest. She lost all her interest in the village circle, and, too honest and sincere for concealment, only found her spirits when the fascinating school-master appeared. He had the magnetizer's power over the whole being of his pupil.

The parents observed all this with the greatest uneasiness, and remonstrated with her on the imprudence of her conduct, but in vain. They reminded her that no one knew anything about the singing-master, and that he very probably had at least one wife, elsewhere, although it was past the art of man to betray him into any such acknowledgement of such incumbrance; but Jane was deaf to all caution, and evidently only waited for the votary of music to make up his mind to ask, before she should courtesy and say yes.

The quarterly meeting come on, and Squire *Hooper's big barn was filled to overflowing.* A long platform had been erected for the ministers, and rough seats in abundance for the congregation; but every beam, bin, "coin of vantage," was hung with human life, in some shape or other. Such a gathering had not been seen in a long while. In front was placed Mr. Fasole, with Jane Gordon on his left hand, and his forces ranged in due order on each hand. White was his bosom, (outside,) and fiery red his hair and face, as he wrought vehemently in beating time, while he sent out volumes, not to say whole editions, of sound. One could not but conclude that every emotion of his soul must find utterance in the course of the morning's performance, if Jane Gordon only listened aright, which she seemed very well disposed to do. But the concluding hymn was to be the crowning effort.—It abounded in fugures—those favorites of country choirs, and had also several solos, which Mr. Fasole had assigned to Jane Gordon, in spite of the angry inuendoes of other pretenders. He had drilled her most perseveringly, and, though not without some misgivings, had succeeded in persuading himself as well as his pupil, that she would get thro' these "tight places" very well with a little help from him.

When the whole immense assembly rose to listen while the choir performed this "set piece," it was with a sound like the rushing of many waters, and poor Jane, notwithstanding the whispered assurance of the master, *began to feel her courage oozing out,* as woman's courage is apt to do just when it is most wanted. She got through her portion of the harmony with tolerable credit; but when it came to the first solo, it was as if one did take her by the throat, and the sounds died away upon her lips. Dread silence ensued, but in a moment, from the other side of the barn, seemingly from a far distant loft, a female voice, clear, distinct, and well trained, took up the recreant strain, and carried it through triumphantly. Then the chorus rose and, encouraged by the opportune aid, performed their part to admiration—so well, indeed, and with so much enthusiasm, that they did not at first miss the leading of Mr. Fasole.

When the next solo's turn came, they had time to look round; and while the distant voice once more sent its clear tones meandering among the rafters and through the mows and out of the wide doors, all the class turned to look at the master. There he stood—agape—*astare—pale—spiritless—astonished—petrified;* his jaws fallen, his nose pinched in, his eyes sunken and hollow, and fixed in wild gaze on the dim distance whence issued the potent sound, while poor Jane's fascinated optics gazed nowhere but on him. But before note could be taken of their condition, the chorus must once more join in the last triumphant burst, for the new auxiliary had inspired them like a heavenly visitant, and they could not attend to sublunary things. They finished in a perfect blaze of glory, the unknown voice sounding far above all others, and carrying its part as independently as Mr. Fasole himself could have done.

"What *is* the matter with the singing-master?" "Has he got a fit?" "Is he dying?" was whispered through the crowd as soon as the meeting was dismissed. "Bring water—whiskey—a fan—oh goodness! what is to be done?"

"Let *me* come to him," said a powerful voice just at hand; and, as the crowd opened, a tall, masculine woman, of no very prepossessing exterior, made her way to the fainting Orpheus.

"Jedediah!" she exclaimed, giving a stout lift to the drooping head; "Jedediah! don't you known your own Polly Ann?"

It was Mrs. Fasole—a very promising scholar whom the unhappy teacher had married at the scene of former labors, somewhere in the interior of Illinois, hoping to find her a true help-meet in the professional line. But, discovering to his cost that she *understood* only one kind of harmony, and that not of the description most valuable in private, he had run away from her and her big brothers, and hoped, in the deep seclusion of still newer region, to escape her for ever, and pass for that popular person, an agreeable bachelor.—Whether he was really villain enough to have intended to marry poor Jane too, we cannot know, but we will cheerfully hope not; though we are not sure that wantonly to trifle with an innocent girl's affections for the gratification of his vanity, was many shades less culpable. The world judges differently, we know, since it makes one offence punishable by law, while the other in considered, in certain circles, rather a good joke than otherwise. But the singing-master and his fearful spouse disappeared, and those who had not joined the class exulted; while, as far as public demonstration went, we could not see but the singing at meeting fell back to very nearly the old mark, under the auspices of old deacon Ingalls, who has for many years been troubled with a polypus in his nose.

Jane Gordon is a much more sensible girl than she was two years ago, and looks with no little complacency upon Jacob Still, a neighbor's son, who boasts that he can turn a furrow much better than he can a tune.—*Union Magazine.*

ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

The report of Major Cooke, who passed over from the Rio Grande to California, with a wagon train forming part of Gen. Kearney's expedition, describes a route practicable in all parts, and likely to become one of great importance hereafter. The report of Major Cooke relates to the route explored by him after he parted from Gen. Kearney, who, reached California by a more northern course. The point of deviation was in the valley of the Rio Grande. Major Cooke says:—

"Immediately below the point of deviation—on the Rio Grande—the country bordering the river became sensibly flatter and less broken. I left the river when in view of a point marked on the common maps as 'San Diego,' and the distant view toward 'El Passo' proved the country to be unbroken and comparatively level. From the high valley of the river, I ascended to the *table-land* of Mexico, by an almost insensible slope over *smooth* prairie.—For 150 miles on this smooth level table land—which is studded with isolated hills or mountains—I journeyed without any difficulty, passing over but three hills—in two cases I know, in the third I believe unnecessarily. I then unexpectedly and suddenly arrived at a great break off, to a lower level of country, the descent to which was over broken and rough mountains for 15 miles. I found however, that I had at that moment fallen into an old wagon trail, which led, I was told, from Yanos. I was able to get my wagons through, following a stream all the way, and ascending in the 15 miles possibly a thousand feet.—This was the head of the Huaqui river, which empties into the California Gulf. I was told that this was called the pass of Guadalupe.—I then passed an unbroken country about 80 miles, when I fell upon the San Pedro river, which empties into the Gila. I decended this without difficulty of ground about 80 miles. In turning off, there is an ascent to nearly level country of perhaps above an hundred feet but it could be made very gradual. It is then about 48 miles to Feuson, a town of about 500 inhabitants with a fort and garrison. This distance is over much smooth ground, maintaining the same general level. *Feuson is in a rich* and well cultivated valley, where there is also a dense forest of Mesquit timber. From Feuson it is some 75 miles to the Gila; it is a level plain, generally of clay, where my wagons and footmen—water being very scarce—passed at the rate of about 30 miles a day.

"On the map which I made, and which is in your bureau, is marked a route considerably to the north of Guadalupe pass, which some of my guides believed would avoid that broken descent, and be found to be nearly level throughout, to the San Pedro at the point where I turned off from that beautiful little river. The most sensible and experienced of those men, Derough, who lives in Taos, New Mexico,—and who had trapped on the Gila, and passed, in a different direction, over that country, was decidedly of this opinion, but his knowledge on the other hand, was sufficient to forbid the attempt to explore it, in my situation, on account of scarcity of water.

"The Rio Grande bottoms, for a hundred miles above, and at the point where I left it, are well timbered; there is none on the table-land, save upon the small mountains which are every where to be seen; this is cedar and pine, but of small growth; rock is every where to be had; secondary rocks of almost every kind. But by this wonderfully level route the continent may be passed with scarcely a vein of granite. As far as Feuson the gama grass is abundant; it will fatten cattle whilst working in winter; and the route from Feuson passes through a country *abounding* in exceedingly rich gold mines.

"This route connecting California and the Pacific with the Valley of the Rio Grande and the Gulf, constitutes the third of the great routes by which the mountains are passed.—The first runs along the Valley of the Columbia, and crossing the mountains at the North Pass, communicates with the head waters of the Missouri and its branches, thus connecting Oregon with the great Valley of the Mississippi. The second route is by Fremont's Pass, from which point connection may be had with Oregon on the North, and with California on the South—and thence Eastward by the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. This will probably be the Great Central Route, with its two-fold termination on the Pacific, one branch communicating with the Mouth of the Columbia, the other with the Bay of San Francisco."

The third route is the one described above by Major Cooke; it is the Southmost route, and will communicate with the harbour of San Diego on the Pacific. Of all the routes it is the shortest by far—taking New Orleans as the commercial point from which to compute distances. If the Rio Grande could be made navigable for steamboats as high up as El Passo, the land transit across to the Gulf of California would be very short indeed, comparatively speaking. It is not to be supposed, however, that this can be done. The road is therefore to be regarded as a railroad route.

MARCH.

BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

The stormy March is come at last,
With wind and cloud and changing skies;
I hear the rushing of the blast
That through the snowy valley flies.

Ah, passing few are they who speak,
Wild, stormy month! in praise of thee;
Yet, though thy winds are loud and bleak,
Thou art a welcome month to me.

For thou to northern lands again
The glad and glorious sun dost bring;
And thou hast joined the gentle train,
And wear'st the gentle name of Spring.

And in thy reign of blast and storm,
Smiles many a long, bright sunny day,
When the changed winds are soft and warm,
And Heaven puts on the blue of May,

Then sing aloud the gushing rills,
And the full springs from frost set free,
That brightly leaping down the hills,
Are just set out to meet the sea.

The year's departing beauty hides
Of wintry storms the sullen threat;
But in thy sternest frown abides
A look of kindly promise yet.

Thou bring'st the hope of those calm skies,
And that soft time of sunny showers,
When the wide bloom on earth that lies
Seems of a brighter world than ours.

The Skipper's Jack-at-a-Pinch.

From the Home Journal.

"This is a fact and no poetic fable."—*Byron,*

ABOUT two o'clock of the afternoon of the —— day of May, 1807, four persons were assembled in the parlor of a house on the stage-road, ten or fifteen miles below Tarrytown.—A gentleman of middle age, the master of the house, with his wife and a beautiful daughter, were in colloquy with an individual of a dignified air and singularly handsome countenance, about thirty years of age, who, with his valise in hand, and his cloak on his arm, appeared accoutred for traveling.

"I am truly sorry, Judge," said the host, that we cannot detain you longer."

"We certainly expected you to remain another night with us," said the wife.

"At least, said the daughter, with an engaging smile, you will wait until the stage passes to-morrow noon?"

"It is difficult, my kind friends," replied the stranger, "to resist invitations so pressingly offered; and," said he, turning to the daughter, "if *any thing* could induce me to forego my resolution, my dear young lady, it would be your solicitation; but I have been long absent from home. The circuit has been prolonged far beyond my expectations; and indispensable engagements hurry me away. If I recollect right," continued he, turning to the host, "there is a fishing hut on the river side, somewhere opposite us; and there was once a path which led down the mountain to the spot: be good enough to put me in the way to find it, and I will make for the station."

"It is passable only on foot, or on horseback," said the host, "or I would take you down in the carriage: but there is an opening in the wood, just yonder, which leads to the path; and, that once gained, you cannot go astray."

After many friendly greetings on all sides, the stranger made his bow and departed. The path was found; and, trudging onward, he soon emerged from the ravine above the beach, where a group of fishermen were awaiting the proper time of tide, to resume their labors. A couple of skiffs were drawn up on the shore, near which the congregation was assembled.

"Whose skiffs are these?" asked the new comer. "I want to be put on board one of those vessels in sight."

There was a light wind blowing from the north-west; and the white sails of the river craft were seen far above and below—some nearly opposite and some far distant.

"This one," responded a fisherman, "is mine; but we can't spare time to put you on board, for it will soon be time for a haul. The other belongs to the person now coming up."

The stranger inquired, as the other came near enough, whether he would accommodate him with a passage on board.

"I can let you have the skiff," he answered; "but I am obliged to go up the road. Here, however, are a couple of idlers, who will undoubtedly row you off, and bring back the boat."

The suggestion was adopted; the wherry was chartered, and the oarsmen engaged for the voyage.

While the men were getting the boat in proper order, a woman made her appearance, dressed in a linsey-woolsey gown—not of the finest texture, or of the newest fashion, and none of the cleanest, withal. The face of this person was cast in true Xantippian mould, with eyes so horribly askew, that an operator for strabismus would have coveted *her as a subject for his skill; and, to crown* the picture, the visage of the lady was of such a 'vinegar aspect,' as to warrant the belief that she had fed on crab-apples for a fortnight. Approaching the men, who were nearly ready to shove off, she accosted them thus:

"You are going off to them sloops, are n't you, Jake? I don't care if I go along."

"I do, Mrs. Nox!" said the oarsman.—There will be two wards to that bargain.—That man," pointing to the stranger, who was coming down, "has hired the skiff; and, if he don't like your ugly mug better than I do, you won't get a passage, this time."

The woman scowled in a fearful manner, but made no reply.

"You're going," said she addressing the stranger, "aboard of them vessels. I want to go to York; and I can go on board with you, just as well as not?"

"Exactly so, madam," said the stranger; "step in."

The skiff had but three seats—two for the oarsmen, and the stern sheets, built sufficiently broad to take two persons abreast. The stranger with his valise on his knee, took one side, and the woman with her bundle on her lap, the other; and off shot the wherry into the stream, toward the nearest vessel. The stranger waved a pocket handkerchief as a *signal; and the skipper, putting his helm* down, and hauling aft his main sheet, bore up for the skiff. But as soon as they got near enough for a fair scrutiny, he exclaimed:

"Up helm, Joe! Square away! Them's no customers for me!"

"By jolly, I thought so!" said the oarsman who had rebuffed Mrs. Nox—Mrs. Erebus, she might have been better named—as she cast a midnight glance at the offender. A second vessel was tried with no better effect—a third with like success: at length a Tarrytowner answered the signal, and took them on board.

By this time it was near sundown; and as they got upon the deck, the skipper addressed the stranger thus:

"I don't know how I'm to accommodate you and your woman with berths and bedding: and I'm afraid you won't fare very well for supper, for my cook got on a spree ashore, and we were obliged to leave him. However, the mate and I, who are all hands now, will cook up something or other."

The stranger had walked aft, and the woman was sitting near the hatchway, when the captain addressed her in an undertone, which yet was heard on the quarter-deck:

"That 'ere's your man, I take it?" said he pointing over his shoulder.

"He aint no such thing!" said the woman, bridling up: "my man is a rather guess sort of a fellow from him. I only got that ere chap to put me on board."

The captain now accosted his other passenger:

"This aint your woman, I find?"

"O, no!" was the reply, "only a chance passenger."

"I thought you *was* queerly *yoked,* when I first saw you," said the captain. "I'm thinking I shall give *you* the old sail, which is the only thing to sleep on, on board, and let her have the soft side of the plank I was going to give you."

"By no means! Give the poor woman the best accommodations you can. As for me, I shall do well enough."

The wind was falling, the tide turned, and the sloop was brought to an anchor—the jib hauled down and the mainsail left standing, skipper fashion—when the captain and his adjunct began preparations for refection.

"I say, ma'am," said the captain, "I've a notion that you could lend us a lift with this supper?"

"I shan't do no such a thing," was the reply. "I expect to pay my passage; and if you've got any supper to get, you may get it yourself."

The captain did not out do the Niblos and Delmonicos of the time; and his beef-steaks, fried in—the Lord knows what—fell far short of those of old Baker, of the City Tavern in Wall-street, in tenderness. Nor was the hyson of the first quality, or the sugar the whitest; and, although the lady grumbled, the stranger took everything kindly.

When it was time to retire, the lady took possession of the best berth, and the old sail; while the stranger, wrapped in his cloak, turned in, in the *gite pis-aller* that remained.

It was past midnight, when, from a horrid dream he was undergoing the *peine forte, et dure,* (so indurate was even the soft side of the plank the captain spoke of,) that functionary shook him rudely by the shoulder, and awoke him from his slumber.

"I say Mister, ain't you a doctor?"

A negative was returned.

"I'm sorry for it," continued he. "Here's my mate has got the awfullest stomach-ache ever man had. I was in hopes you had something in them saddle-bags which might do him some good. Do see if you can't help him."

The passenger arose; and assuring him that there was nothing medicinal in his portmanteau, went over to the mate, who was writhing in great agony, and groaning heavily.

"Have you gin and peppermint on board?" he asked.

"Yes," responded the captain. "I've tried that, and it don't help him."

"Have you any pearl-ashes, then?" he inquired.

"O, yes!" answered the captain; "I always keep that. With hard-cider, in a morning, it is a capital drink."

"Well, then," said the stranger, "bring it, and get some hot water, as quick as you can."

"The kettle must have boiled by this time," said the captain; "for I put it on some time ago;" and going forward to the caboose, he returned with the necessary ingredients for a drench. Putting the proper quantity of alkali into a pint mug, and pouring the water upon it—leaving sufficient *'sky-light'* for the infusion of due measure of right *scheidam,* sweetening the dose, and qualifying it with peppermint—the stranger administered the potion to his patient, which in a short time, essentially relieved him; and dose number two, half an hour afterward, having been imbibed, the sufferer, who was entirely prostrated by pain, fell into a quiet slumber.

The stranger now again turned in; but had scarcely gotten into a dream, as uneasy as the first, before the captain was again at his side.

"Mister," said he, "the tide is now high-flood, and there is a smart breeze getting up. I want to get under weigh; and Higgins, here, is too sick to help. Now, do just get up, and haul in the slack while I rouse up the anchor—do, that's a good fellow!"

The passenger was not obdurate; and, after proper application, and the usual "Yo! heave ho!" at the windlass, the ring of the anchor was hove check to the hause-holes, the jib was hoisted, and the sloop was tearing down before it.

The passenger again resumed his berth, where he remained until the day had broken, when the captain once more made his appearance.

"I say, Mister," said he, "the wind has chopped about: I want a hand to tend jib-sheets—Higgins can't do it; so, just bear a hand and help me, and a few stretches will bring us up with the dock."

Up got the passenger, and took the station assigned him, performing his duty with great alacrity: receiving the orders, "haul aft!"—"be spry!"—"pull away!"—"another pull and belay!"—at every tack; and by dint of hard labor on his part, and good steerage on the part of the captain, they got into the slip, and let run the halyards.

"Now heave 'em a rope!" shouted the captain. "Bear a hand!—bear a hand!—now haul in!—haul in!"

Those orders were promptly obeyed; and the sloop was safe at the dock. While the captain was stowing the sails, the stranger went below, and soon returned in his cloak—valise in hand.

"Well, captain," he asked, "what's to pay?"

"Pay!" said the skipper; "if there's anything to pay, I'm the chap that's got to do it—so, Mister, just tell us what's the damage, and I'll shell out directly—and thank you, into the bargain. I never want a better Jack-at-a-pinch, than you are. Just say how much, and here it is."

"Poh! poh! said the passenger, "you are welcome to all I have done; but I must pay for my passage. Is this enough?" handing him a bank-note.

"Why, this here," said the captain, looking *at the note, "is five times as much as I should* have charged you, if nothing had happened; but if you say take it, I will and thank you kindly. And now, Mister, I should like to know where you live, and what your trade is, if it aint asking too much?"

"I have been a lawyer and live hereabouts," said the stranger.

"Well, one thing more, and I hope you won't think me too sassy: do tell me your name?"

"Tompkins," was the reply.

"Where from?"

"Westchester."

"No relation to 'Squire Caleb Tompkins, up here?"

"Yes," was the answer.

"Not very near, I take it," said the captain. "Only his brother," was the response.

"His brother!—Caleb Tompkins' brother!" said the captain, aghast. "Why, you can't be Daniel D.?"

"The very same," said the stranger, smiling.

"Pheuw!" here the captain gave an interjectional whistle. "There's a pretty business! By all the pipers! you're the new Governor!"

"So they tell me," said the Governor.

"Why, what an infernal impudent fellow you will think me! Here I've been getting you to physic my mate, and set you to working my old sloop; and I've been ordering you about, just as if I'd hired you at eight dollars a month! You'll never forgive me, I know, for this; and all I can do, is to ask your pardon!"

"Nonsense!" said the Governor; "come, shake hands, for I must be off," and he held out his hand.

The captain, somewhat hesitatingly, seized the proffered hand in both his, and squeezed it quite hard enough for the comfort of the owner.

"Well," said he, "I've got one consolation, anyhow. I've always voted for you, whenever you have been up; and, last April, I, and five brothers, gave you a plumper for Governor; and if any one of my kith or kin ever votes for anybody else, as long as you are going to stand, call me a flunky! that's all."

There is no doubt that the skipper kept his word, and voted ever after for "The Farmer's Boys," and there are few who ever held such close communion with Daniel D. Tompkins, that ever bolted at an election when he was a candidate.

WHAT I HAVE SEEN AND HEARD.

I have seen a lady adorned with costly apparel, clothed in silk and velvet, with her fingers ornamented by rings, and her wrists by jewelled bracelets; and that lady's seamstress, who was entirely dependent upon her daily earnings, has remained unpaid for months.

I have seen a young girl expend dollars upon a useless trinket, who a half an hour before had refused a shilling to a needy beggar.

I have seen a mother cheerfully lavish money to purchase her daughter's expensive and superfluous dresses; and I have heard the same mother grumble that she had to pay servants such enormous wages.

I have heard a wife whose apartments were furnished in the most rich and elegant manner, and who spared neither pains nor expense in procuring fashionable articles, either for her rooms or her wardrobe, complain bitterly that her husband took so many newspapers.

I have seen a man spend money profusely for the supply of his personal wants, while at the same time he would not give the least pittance for any charitable object.

STICK TO YOUR OWN BUSINESS.—Let speculators make their thousands in a year or a day; mind your own regular trade, never turning from it, to the right hand nor to the left. If you are a merchant, if you are a laborer, a professional man or a mechanic, never buy lots nor stocks, unless you have surplus money which you wish to invest.—Your own business you understand as well as other men; but other people's business you do not understand. Let your business be some which is useful to the community. All occupations possess the elements of profit in themselves, while mere speculations has no such elements.

Fourth of March Convention.

The gentlemen from the different counties of the commonwealth elected delegates to the fourth of March Convention, assembled in the Court House, at Harrisburg, at ten o'clock.

On motion of R. H. Kerr, Esq., David Lynch was appointed Chairman of the Convention, for temporary organization.

Alfred Gilmore and E. A. Penniman were appointed Secretaries to the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Frailey, the counties were called over, and delegates appeared from every county in the State. The names we omit.

[When Crawford county was called, Mr. M'Farland, one of the delegates, being absent, Mr. Lowry substituted Mr. Krick. Mr. Lamberton, the Senatorial delegate, objected to Mr. Krick, and moved to substitute Mr. Brawley. The question was postponed for the present.]

Mr. Lowry moved that a committee of one from each Congressional district be appointed to nominate officers for the permanent organization of the convention; which was agreed to.

Mr. Orr moved the appointment of a committee of the delegates from Dauphin, to see if a better room for the meeting of the Convention could not be obtained; which was agreed to.

Mr. Brawley here appeared in the Convention and withdrew his name.

Mr. Lowry then moved that Mr. Krick be admitted as a delegate, which was agreed to, and Mr. Krick was admitted.

Mr. Thompson moved that the convention adjourn till 2½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At half past two o'clock, the temporary chairman called the convention to order.

Mr. Lowry, from the committee to report officers for the permanent organization of the convention, reported the following officers; which report was adopted:

President.—Hon. CHARLES FRALEY, Scuylkill.

Vice Presidents.—R. Frazer, Lancaster; Hon. James Thompson, Erie; John A. Bender, and John Stallman, Philadelphia county; A. G. Ryall, Bucks county; John C. Evans, Berks; Col. Joseph Levers, Columbia; Samuel Taggart, Susquehanna; John A. Gamble, Lycoming; A. Smith M'Kinney, Cumberland; A. Parker, Juniata; J. L. Dawson, Fayette; Robt. Love, Washington; Gen. Robt. Orr, Armstrong; Dr. J. Atkins, Delaware.

Secretaries.—W. Jack, Westmoreland county; David Small, York; Jos. B. Smith, Philadelphia; O. H. Mott, Pike; D. W. C. Brooke, Dauphin; John Coyle, Allegheny; Jas. G. Gibson, Philadelphia city; Jas. Galloway, Mercer county.

On taking the Chair, the President returned thanks in a very appropriate address.

Mr. Stambaugh moved a resolution that the rules of the *House of Representatives*, be the rules for the government of the proceedings of this Convention. Agreed to.

Mr. Stambaugh then submitted the following preamble and resolutions; which were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Democratic citizens of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the established usages of the party, have delegated to this Convention, the important trust of electing delegates to the National Convention, to be held in Baltimore, on the 4th Monday of May, next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President, and also to nominate Electors, equal in number to the Senators and Representatives of this State, in Congress, who shall be required to give a written pledge to the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Correspondence, that they will vote for the nominees of the Baltimore Convention, for President and Vice President of the United States.

Therefore, for the purpose of fully and fairly ascertaining the choice of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania for the office of President of the United States, be it

Resolved, That this Convention do now proceed to vote *viva voice* for a candidate to be recommended as the choice of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, for President of the United States; and that the candidate who shall obtain a majority of the votes of this convention, shall be declared the choice of Pennsylvania Democracy—each and every delegate of this convention, hereby pledging himself to use all fair, upright and honorable means to promote and secure the nomination of the candidate thus elected, by the majority of the Democratic delegates of Pennsylvania, before the National Convention for President of the United States.

The following nominations were then made:

Mr. Whallon nominated JAMES BUCHANAN; Mr. Irons nominated LEWIS CASS; Mr. Johnston nominated GEORGE M. DALLAS; Mr. Lowry nominated MARTIN VAN BUREN.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for a candidate for the Presidency, and the roll being called over, it appeared that James Buchanan had 84 votes; George M. Dallas 34; Lewis Cass 10; Martin Van Buren 5.

Mr. Lowry then submitted the following resolutions, which after some discussion, were adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates in this Convention from the several Congressional districts, be requested to return to this Convention, subject to the approval of the Convention, the names of suitable persons to be placed upon the electorial ticket, and for delegates to the Baltimore Convention, to select a President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the State Central Committee to require of each delegate his written pledge that, in good faith, he will carry out to the best of his ability, the wishes of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, in nominating a candidate for the Presidency: and the said delegates shall continue to vote for James Buchanan until a majority of them shall otherwise decide; and each Elector shall give a pledge, in writing, that he will vote for the nominee of the Baltimore Convention. And should any delegate or elector, thus appointed, refuse to pledge himself, the State Central Committee shall vacate his seat and fill it with another.

The Convention then adjourned until 7½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention again met at 7½ o'clock.

Mr. Jones of Allegheny, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to inform the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, that he has been nominated by this Convention, as a candidate for President of the United States.

Whereupon, the Chair appointed S. Jones, Seth Clover, Thos. Foster, John W. Tyson, and John S. Bryan said committee.

On motion of Mr. Patterson, the Convention proceeded to make nominations for Canal Commissioner; when

Mr. Cox	nominated	Israel Painter.
" Bennett	"	Timothy Ives,
" Crotz	"	Geo. R. Riadle,
" Tyson	"	Sam. Holman.
" Gilmore	"	Wm. Beatty.
" Irons	"	Wm. Searight.
" Dougherty	"	John Cresswell.
" Mark	"	Wm. Fry.
" Cameron	"	Thos. Bower.
" Galloway	"	A. A. Douglass.
" Baughman	"	Wm. Barr.
" Scott	"	Robert Spear.
" Dimmick	"	Rudolphus Smith
" Oyster	"	Lewis Dewart.

At this stage of the proceedings the Hon. David Wilmot appeared, when Mr. Mason his substitute withdrew, and Mr. Wilmot took his seat.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot, and on the third trial, ISRAEL PAINTER having received 67 votes, a majority of all the votes, was declared duly nominated the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner.

On motion the nomination of Israel Painter was unanimously confirmed by the convention.

Mr. A. E. Dougherty, moved that the convention proceed to the selection of Senatorial Delegates to the Baltimore Convention and Senatorial Electors which was agreed to.

Wilson McCandless and John W. Forney were then elected Senatorial delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

Mr. Brewer then moved the appointment of a committee of one from each Congressional district, to prepare an address and resolutions to be submitted to the Convention; which was agreed to.

Mr. Lowry moved that the Chair appoint a State Central Committee; which was agreed to and the Convention adjourned until Monday at 9 o'clock.

MONDAY, March 6, 1848.

The Convention met, pursuant to adjournment, at 9 o'clock. Wm. Bigler and David D. Wagner, were then elected Senatorial electors.

The Congressional districts were then called over when the following reports were made by the delegates from the several districts.

Dist.	Delegates.	Electors.
1.	Wm. J. Reed,	H. L. Benner.
2.	John G. Sharp,	Horn R. Kneass.
3.	John Miller,	Isaac Shunk.
4.	Wm. Deal.	A. L. Roumfort.
5.	John B. Sterigere	Jacob S. Yost.
6.	Wm. T. Rogers,	Robert E. Wright,
7.	Nimrod Strickland	W. W. Downing.
8.*	C. Bachman.	Henry Haldeman.
9.	J. G. Jones.	Peter Kline.
10.	A. H. Reeder.	B. S. Schoonover.
11.	Edward H. Baldy.	William Swetland.
12.*	George Sanderson	Jonah Brewster.
13.	Stephen Wilson.	John C. King.
14.	David Pool.	John Weidman.
15.	Daniel Sheaffer.	Robert J. Fisher.
16.	James Graham.	Frederick Smith.
17.	James Burns.	John Cresswell.
18*	William Searight.	Charles A. Black.
19	Alex. M'Kinney.	George W. Bowman.
20.	E. G. Creacraft.	John R. Shannon.
21.	David Lynch.	Gee. P. Hamilton.
22*	Wm. S Garvin.	W. H. Davis.
23*	James Thompson.	Timothy Ives.
24	Augustus Drum.	James G. Campbell.

Those marked thus (*) were disputed.

The Convention then adjourned until 2½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met again at 2½ o'clock.

Mr. Lowry moved that all the delegates reported by majorities of delegates be accepted as the delegates to the Baltimore Convention which was agreed to.

The following letter from the Hon. George M. Dallas was read, and on motions of Mr. Lowry, it was ordered to be entered on the minutes of the Convention.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR:—The 4th of March, is close upon us. I have, heretofore, taken no part in the preparations made for the Convention to be held on that day at Harrisburg. It has, however, been impossible for me to avoid perceiving that much excitement prevailed; and I have supposed that, under existing circumstances, it would not be deemed intrusive, if I ventured to address to you a few frank words on the subject.

The arrangements for party combination, can only be justified by the patriotic public objects at which they aim. They should be sternly kept subservient to those objects.—We design the good of our country in our efforts to secure for it a government administered upon Democratic principles. It is this design which enobles every exertion; and we cannot lose sight of it, without incurring more or less of danger and dishonor; because Democracy is *patriotism*;—*the* Convention is created to unite, invigorate, and forward Democracy.

Now, it will not do, on light reasons, to permit this great purpose to be defeated. It is true, Pennsylvania is but one of thirty States, and the Hdrrisburg Convention can do no more than provide for our suitable representation at the Baltimore Convention. But we know that the force of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, on that occasion at least is indispensable to the Democracy of the Union.

That a national overthrow is inevitable, if the State be disorganized, and that we virtually surrender what we esteem to be the cause of the people and the country, to its adversaries, when we fail to keep in full vigor and efficiency, our local ranks. We must stand guard upon ourselves to prevent the whole from being lost. The fall of the Keystone, could never be more ruinous to the arch.

It is not my wish—neither is it in my power—to influence, in the slightest degree, the actual condition of political preferences in our Commonwealth. My name was brought before the people of the Union, in a manner that places it entirely beyond my control; and it must accept, without the smallest interposition from me, one way or the other, whatever fate this wide-spread tribunal shall assign to it. But those of my fellow-citizens in Pennsylvania, who, like yourselves, honor it with countenance, will, I trust, look indulgently upon expressing the sentiment, that nothing—at least nothing that can reasonably be anticipated—should for a moment, be entertained, as a justifying cause for any action by a part of the Convention, which might weaken, in the estimation of the general Democracy, the weight of its proceedings and recommendations. It is easy to find flaws in the regularity of party action; and every day's experience proves how difficult, if not impracticable, a thing it is to conform strictly to precedents and usages in matters of this kind.

Certainly, it is most wise, most just, and most safe, at times of animated competition, to follow, without deviation, a recognized beaten track; but if this be not done—were there even obvious and ungenerous departures from modes of proceeding heretofore deemed safe-guards to pure and equal representation—(departures which it is almost ungenerous to imagine)—still, I am unwilling that redress should be sought in separation and conflict. Such a remedy, however legitimate and promising it may seem, is worse than the disease. A majority may do wrong, but it does not follow that the minority would therefore be right in exposing to imminent peril, for their own immediate vindication, the great cause of the country. Let that cause never be forgotten; let its vast importance override minor considerations; and let it triumph, whoever may be, ultimately, its standard bearer. Let not your brethren throughout the confederacy have grounds to reproach you with ill-timid and fatal pride of opinion.

I speak under lessons of experience. The evils of antagonist organization are always most serious, and its heart-burnings seldom, if ever cured. None of us should forget that the State has scarcely yet recovered from the last of these Democratic ruptures, which led distinctly to the re charter of the Bank of the United States, a fierce Legislative inquisition, and an attempt to nullify the result of a general election, even at the *risk* of a civil war. For my own part, I can see nothing more than this: and while I shall calmly abide the course of action you may think it proper to pursue, yet I do feel it to be a duty imposed upon me by my relations to the National, as well as to the State Democracy, *most respectfully to inculate the suggestion*, that whatever may prove to be the tone of the Convention, its majority, once distinctly ascertained, shall, without discord or disjunction of any sort, or from eny quarter, be frankly allowed to donduct its proceedings, in accordance with their own sense of right and *expediency*.

Of course, on a topic of public concern, like this, I can have no desire to conceal what I think or feel, and you are entirely at liberto use this letter as you please.

I am, dear sir, very sincerely,
And most respectfully,
Your friend and servant,
G. M. DALLAS.

E. A. PENNIMAN, ESQ.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Brewer, from the Committee on address and resolutions, presented the following address and resolutions, which he stated had been unanimously adopted by the committee.

The address and resolutions we are reluctantly compelled to omit this week for want of room. They will be given next.

On motion of Mr. Craft, the address and resolutions were *unanimously* adopted.

Mr. Lowry moved that the thanks of this Convention be presented to the officers of this Convention, for the able, dignified, and gentlemanly manner in which they have discharged their duties; which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Kerr submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Delegates to the National Democratic Convention be and are hereby instructed, to vote against and oppose the introduction of the two-third rule; as we conceive that a majority—being the usage of the party—is sufficiently Democratic for all *purposes*.

This resolution was supported by Messrs. Kerr, Wilmot, Snodgrass, and Dawson, and opposed by Mr. Frazer; when it was adopted—yeas 78, nays 33.

The Chair then announced the following State Central Committee:

Edwin W. Hutter,	Lancaster.
Marcus D. Holbrook,	"
Francis A. Thomas,	"
Solomon Demeers,	Philadelphia.
J. A. Phillips,	"
Lewis Pelouze,	"
John Robbins, Jr.,	"
John W. Ryan,	"
George Plitt,	"
William B. Ranken,	"
Hugh Clark,	"
William J. Leiper,	"
Owen Jones,	Montgomery.
Charles Kugler,	"
John Hickman,	Chester.
John Johnson,	Luzerne.
L. P. Hitchcock,	Washington.
A. K. Wright,	Clearfield.
George R. M'Farland,	Blair.
Robert M. Barr,	Berks.
Wm. M. Heister,	"
John C. Myers,	"
Peter Bowman,	Allegheny.
John C. Dunn,	"
John Coyle,	"
Rody Patterson,	"
Henry S. M'Graw	"
R. C. Hale,	Mifflin,
George Rahn,	Schuylkill,
James E. Buchanan,	York.
Dr. Luther Riley,	Dauphin,
Hamilton Alricks,	"
Christian Seiler,	"
Henry Buehler,	"
Isaac G. M'Kinley,	"
Jacob Babb,	"
E. A. Lesley,	"
Kintzing Pritchette,	"
Dr. A. Patterson,	"
D. W. C. Brooks,	"
R. A. Lamberton,	"
A. D. Wilson,	Lycoming
—— Coray,	M'Kean.
B. F. Sloan,	Erie.

On motion, the Convention adjourned with nine cheers for James Buchanan.

"THE UNKINDEST SHOT OF ALL."—Mr. Henley, in a late speech on the Mexican war, said: "The paper wrapper of a Mexican cartridge, a missile of death fired at us at Buena Vista, and picked up by one of his constituents, was a part of Webster's Philadelphia speech. His authority for this was Major Cravin, Capt. Davis, and Lieut. Shank, of the Indiana volunteers. The paper was still in possession of one of these gentlemen."

That the Mexicans, says the *Centre Democrat*, have an ugly fashion of dipping the tips of their lances in rank poison, and using copper cannon balls, is nothing new, but to wrap their bullets up in extracts of Webster's speeches, and fire them at our soldiers, is a refinement of cruelty, which we did not suppose even the Mexicans to be guilty of.

"BLOODY HANDS AND HOSPITABLE GRAVES."—The Baltimore Sun has been favored with the perusal of a letter from a member of Captain Tilghman's company, dated Jalapa, February 6, from which we make the following extract:

"One of our company, named Joseph Paris, who was also a private in Ringgold's company five years, was, on Wednesday night last, by some means or other, enticed by some Mexicans into the suburbs of the town, and most brutally murdered. I never witnessed such a sight in my life, although I have seen many share the same fate—*his head was literally chopped to pieces!!!* There have been several arrests made, some of whom were in company with Paris during the evening, and no doubt but they had a hand in the matter, and will have to produce the murderer, or suffer themselves—for such debts *must be paid*."

WESTERN AFFAIRS.—A party of Taos and Apaches, a few weeks ago, killed three teamsters and burned their wagons, on the Prawna or Rion.

Col. Gilpin is near Bent's Fort. He has ordered up Captain Koscialowaski's company, which he intends to mount, and this, with the two companies at present under his command, will make his mounted force number 240 men. He intends attacking the Indians about the middle of March. The red men have become emboldened by former success, and it is expected that they will be very troublesome during the coming spring.

Lieut. Tuttle, with an escort of ten men, left Fort Mann on the 13th, and arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 27th January, a distance of 400 miles, in 14 days, on foot, allowing one day's stoppage at Council Grove, making an average of thirty miles a day—the quickest march that has been made on this route. He intends starting at once, accompanied by only one man, Corporal Gaines, for Bent's Fort. At this season of the year his trip is a desperate and dangerous undertaking.

THE TERRITORY PROPOSED TO BE CEDED TO THE UNITED STATES.—Several statements have been made of the extent of the territory proposed to be ceded to the United States by Mexico, but all of them have differed materially. The *area*, as computed by Mexican authority, is as follows: Texas proper, 100,000 square miles; New Mexico, 214,800 do.; Upper California, 376,344 do. To the above should be added portions of Tamaulipas, Coahuila, and Chihuahua, estimated area 60,000 square miles; making a total 754,144 square miles. Prior to the annexation of Texas, the United States was estimated to contain 2,000,000 square miles, and Mexico 1,690,304 square miles. If the above treaty is adopted, the *United States of America*, according to the above estimates, will then contain 2, 751,144 square miles, and the republic of Mexico 939,160 *square miles.—Philadelphia Sun.*

SUCCESSION OF PRESIDENTS.—The Union furnishes some interesting facts in regard to the succession of Presidents. The constitution has been in operation from the 3d of March, 1789, being a period of fifty-nine years; in the course of which time we have had eleven Presidents. Of these, eight have sunk into the tomb, and only one of them leaves a son behind him. The last three Presidents survive, viz: Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Tyler and the actiug President, Mr. Polk. These fill up a period of eleven years commencing with Mr. Van Buren, who ascended the chair on the 4th of March, 1837. There have been eleven Vice Presidents, of whom five are still living.

Nothing but the luxuriant soil of Illinois could have produced such extravagant results. Last fall the wife of Mr. Maxwell, of Palestine Grove, was safely delivered of *two daughters and one son!* And on the 20th day of January last, at the same Grove, the wife of W. Hoyt was safely delivered of *four children* wtwo sons and two daughters.—*Peru Beacon.*

BY TELEGRAPH TO BUFFALO.

SAINT LOUIS, Saturday, March 11.

DESTRUCTION OF FOUR STEAM BOATS.—About 12 o'clock last night, a fire broke out on board the steamor Avalanche, at the wharf in this city, and the flames, extending with great rapidity, could not be arrested until three other steamers, Hibernian, John J. Hardin, and Laclade, and two freight barges, were consumed. The loss on the boats is estimated at Fifty Thousand Dollars. Loss on cargo Twenty Thousand. There was insurance of Six Thousand Dollars on the Hardin, the others are known to be partly insured.

The steamers Eudora and Charter Oak were several times on fire during the conflagration, and barely *escaped destruction.*

ST. LOUIS, March 12.

The Steamboat Swatara, Capt. M. A. Cox bound for Pittsburgh, was run into by the Steamer Yazoo, at 4 o'clock last Friday (10th) morning, at Dog Tooth Bend, Mississippi river. The Swatara sunk immediately to her main deck. The cargo is a total loss.

The Swatara was built and owned in Pittsburgh.

NEW YORK, March 13—3 P. M.

Whig meetings were held in the several wards of the city last night for the choice of delegates to meet in the four Congressional districts of the city, and appoint delegates to the Whig National Convention.

Sixteen wards heard from have elected delegates unanimous for Mr. Clay.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

SENATE.—Mr. Sevier has been appointed a special Commissioner to proceed to Mexico without delay, to negotiate and finally close the treaty of peace. He has been armed with full power to carry out this object, and will leave here on Wednesday next for that purpose.

The report of the blowing up of the steamer Frolic, and the loss of several lives near Hennepin, in the Mississippi, turns out to have been a mistake.

The Exchange Bank of Virginia, at Petersburg, was robbed of $15,000 on Saturday night last.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—7 P. M.

Accounts at Boston from Rio Janeiro to the 28th of Jan. report that the U. S. schooner *Omkahaye, Lieut. Berryman, had captured* near Rio the Whaling Bark Laurens, of Sag Harbor, bound from Rio to the Coast of Africa, on suspicion of having been sold to go into the slave trade. She cleared for Batavia with no cargo, except 54,000 gals. water, and $20,000 in specie. A prize crew placed on board, and the vessel ordered to the U. S. Capt. Cook and a negro.

Four or five brick buildings in the Bowery were destoyed by fire this evening.

WASHINGTON, March 14—7 P. M.

The Senate have confirmed Senator Sevier as Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico. He will leave to-morrow.

Mr. Hannegan has been appointed Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in place of Mr. Sevier. Mr. Walsh goes out as Secretary of Legation.

RICHMOND, (Va.) March 14.

New Orleans papers of the 7th announce several arrivals from Vera Cruz, the latest to the 3d of March.

The train which left Vera Cruz for Orizaba, under Brisco, was attacted by 400 guerillas. An express was sent to inform Gen. Twiggs, who detached three companies of cavalry to the aid of Brisco. They went as far as San Diego, but seeing nothing of Brisco they returned.

Later arrival states that there was a desperate fight between Brisco and the guerrillas at Mittigora. The latter were defeated. Lieut. Henderson and four Georgia volunteers were killed. A strong body of Cavalry and Infantry left Vera Cruz to clear the road of guerrillas. The free American says an express arrived from *Mexico with intelligence that* two months armistice was agreed upon between Gen. Butler and the Mexican Commissioners.

SANTA ANNA.

The last news from Mexico, announces that General Scott has given Santa Anna passports to leave that country, and we confess we are somewhat disposed to think not without some foundation in truth. The New Orleans Delta says on the subject:

"There is no reason to doubt the truth of the report brought by the Edith, that the great Mexican, whose energy has sustained this war, and communicated whatever of vigor that has characterized the defence of Mexico, had received his passports from our Commander-in-Chief, and ere this has arrived in Vera Cruz, on his way to foreign parts. A gentleman now in this city saw the letter to Gen. Twiggs from Gen. Scott, directing the former to allow Gen. Santa Anna to depart in peace from Vera Cruz. It is probable that the Mexican Chief arrived at Vera Cruz in time to unite in the celebration of the anniversaries of Washington's birth-day and of the glorious victory of Buena Vista. We have no doubt that he will feel considerably *more comfortable within the walls of Vera* Cruz, hobnobbing with his veteran antagonist, the gallant Twiggs, than he felt one year ago, under the fire of Bragg's batteries, and within sight of the invincible chief on the white charger. And if the salvos of the "degenerate sons of Washington" should grate *harshly on his Excellency's tympanum*, we hope that the cheerful wit and warm-hearted hospitality of the Commander of the Cerro Gordo Division, of whose *pressing* attentions on a former occasion, the great Mexican no doubt has a very distinct recollection, will reconcile him to the *desagermens* attendant upon the coincidence of his appearance in Vera Cruz on so famous a day as the 22d of February. Well, let him go!"

The Editor goes on to say, that the retiracy of Santa Anna will doubtless be a deathblow to the war party: that he has doubtless always desired peace, and was permitted to return to *his* country for the purpose of accomplishing it, but that he was afraid to take the responsibility, and adds:

"The Napoleon of the West, following the example of his great original, retires a second time an exile from the country which he has so long oppressed. But his conqueror, far *mere magnanimous* than the British Hero of Waterloo, disdains to sanction the littleness and timidity of an iguominious imprisonment of his fallen foe, and gives him a full and unrestricted privilege to retire to whichever part of the world he may wish to carry his cares and his sorrowe."

GEN. TAYLOR OVERBOARD.

The Albany Evening Journal, it seems, gives up Gen. Taylor. Here is its renunciation, taken from its sheets of the 25th of February:

GEN. TAYLOR'S LETTERS.—It is scarcely necessary that we should repeat what has so often been said in our columns, that, in our judgement, Presidential candidates cannot employ themselves more unprofitably than in writing letters. Those we publish to-day, from Gen. Taylor, though consistent with all he has written on the subject, are neither designed or calculated to present him favorably before a Whig National Convention. The Whig National Convention will not need to beg for a candidate; nor will its suffrages be tendered to any man who refuses either to accept its nomination, or "to be the exponent of its principles."

Upon this, the New York Evening Post remarks: We conclude that Gen. Taylor's friends can have little hope from the Whigs of this State. That there was, a short time *since*, a very strong disposition to think of him as a candidate, among some of the most efficient of the New York Whig politicians there can be no doubt; but the paragraph we have quoted is an indication that they are now looking to another quarter.

THE OBSERVER.

"The World is Governed too Much."

ERIE, PA.

Saturday Morning, March 18, 1848.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER

ISRAEL PAINTER,

OF WESTMORELAND.

☞THOS. H. ELLISON is a duly authorized agent to procure subscribers for this paper.

Mr. Dallas' Letter.

Among the proceedings of the 4th of March Convention will be found a letter from Vice President DALLAS. It is a characteristic production of the man who had the nerve to do *his duty*, "regardless of denunciations from any quarter," when the bill repealing the tariff of '42 and substituting that of '46, was before the Senate. The common good of all was the noble object for which he gave the "casting vote" in favor of that measure—the common good of the great and glorious principles contended for by the Democratic party, now impells him to invoke harmony in its ranks. Such conduct—such devotion to principles at the sacrifice of personal feeling—is worthy of all praise, and will entitle him to the lasting gratitude of the people.—We bespeak for his letter an attentive perusal.

March.

Bryant, in one of his beautiful effusions, which the reader will find on our outside, says March is a welcome month to him. The month may be welcome, but surely such intensely cold weather as we've experienced for the past week cannot be welcome to any body.

Backing Out.

H. A. Muhlenberg and George Smith, Esqs. of Berks, appointed by the recent Taylor Convention, as members of the Central Committee, and Wm. S. Lane, Esq., of this city, nominated as Elector for this district by the same body, have politely asked to be excused. They all repudiate the "no-party" "spontaneous combustion" movement of the General and his friends. The two former are democrats and the latter a whig.

Publication of the Laws in the County Papers

We heartily coincide with the suggestion of the Gazette for the publication of the Laws passed by the Legislature in the several papers throughout the Commonwealth. It has been tried in New York, and gives general satisfaction. The custom there, if we understand it, is for the board of Supervisors to select two or more papers in each county in which are published all laws of general interest and such local laws as the board may select. A certain price, fixed by law, is paid for their insertion, which we do not think in the aggregate amounts to as much as we pay in this State for printing the useless pamphlet laws, which are not seen by a tenth part of those interested.

Tri-Weekly Mail to Warren

We learn from the Warren Standard, that the Post Office Department has consented to consider bids, if reasonably low, for a tri-weekly mail from Warren to Erie, and also from Warren to Waterford, both by way of Youngsville and Columbus. We agree with the Standard that a tri-weekly mail connecting, either at Erie or Waterford, with the daily mail from Pittsburg, would give the citizens of Warren and Erie counties on and near the routes, nearly all the adaantages of a daily mail.

THE TREATY RATIFIED.

The treaty of peace with Mexico submitted to the Senate, by the President, was ratified by that body on the 10th by a vote, it is said, of 37 to 15—three Senators absent. It immediately received the signature of the President, and ere this is on its road back to Mexico. The Union says the votes both of the majority and minority are made up of both political parties. As regards the nature of the treaty, since its modification by the Senate, all is yet unknown. It is presumed, however, that the boundary line, as said to have been originally specified by the treaty, or the amount of the money to be paid, has not been changed by these modifications. The boundary is said to be defined in the treaty as follows—commencing in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, thence runs up the *middle of the Rio Grande, to its intersection* with New Mexico, thence along that southern boundary to the western boundary of the same, thence northerly to the first branch of the Gila, which it intersects, thence down the middle of that branch to the Colorado, thence it runs across westwardly and strikes the Pacific at a point one league south of San Diego. The free navigation of the Gulf of California and of the river Colorado from the mouth of the Gila to the Gulf is secured to the U. S. For this territory the United States stipulates to pay Mexico the sum of Fifteen Millions of dollars. In this sum is included the three millions appropriated last session for the furtherance of peace, and now subject to Mr. Trist's order. This sum is to be paid to the Mexican Government immediately on the ratification of the Treaty. The remaining twelve millions are to be paid in four annual instalments, bearing 6 cent. interest from the ratification of the Treaty by Mexico—no portion of this sum is to be transferable. According to this article, the U. S. Government undertake all claims of American citizens against Mexico, both those already decided and those still undecided. The whole however not to amount to more than three millions and a quarter of dollars.

P. S.—Since the above was written we have received a copy of the Treaty as ratified by by the Senate. From a hasty glance we think the bounderys and stipulations are substantially the same as above. In the forward state of our paper we are unable to give the ayes and nays, but the following is an analysis of the vote:

Ayes—Whigs	11	*Nays*—Whigs	8
Democrats	26	Democrats	7
Absent—Whigs	3	*Total*—Ayes	37
Democrats	1	Nays	15
Majority for the treaty			22

☞Our cotemporary of the Gazette still urges us to study the language of his ancestors, as spoken in his favorite county, Lancaster. Sory we can't oblige him—let him ask of us any thing in reason, and we'll cheerfully grant it—but to require us to go back and study the *gibberish* of his boyhood, is "running the stick into the ground a little too far."

☞The new constitution of Illinois has been adopted by a large majority of the popular vote.

RAIL ROADS.

We, in this corner of Pennsylvania, talk the most about rail roads and do the least, of any people or community in the Union. We spend any quantity of gas, ink and paper, in advocating the various projects in contemplation for the benefit of our city and the surrounding country, but when it comes to the money, we talk about something else. We have a charter for a rail road to the New York line, and have had for years, and there the matter ends. No, not exactly *ends* either, for we see that our very worthy Senator, thinking perhaps that we would get out of this kind of stock to *talk* about, has introduced a bill for the charter of a company to construct another to the Ohio line.—Then we have the Sunbury and Erie charter, which if it should be built, would be of great benefit to Philadelphia and the country through which the route lies. But there is an *if* in the way, and that *if* consists in the blind ignorance and stupidity of the shad-bellied capitalists of the sleepy city of Quakerdom. When that *if* is removed the skies will fall and we shall catch larks. We have no doubt there are very many intelligent and liberal minded business men in Philadelphia who would rejoice to see the Sunbury and Erie project consummated, but it is a notorious fact that a large majority of the people of Philadelphia and the counties adjacent know as little about this section of the State as they do about China or Liberia. It is not many winters since a member of the Legislature from one of the counties referred to, gravely inquired of a member of the same body from this county, *if there were many buffalo shot in this section of the State?*—Whether our member fainted or *climb a tree*, we never learned. Another instance—a legal friend of ours was sojourning in the city of "Brotherly love," for a few days, a couple of years since, and while there casually got into conversation with a wholesale dealer who mistook him for a country merchant, and of course enqnired where he was from, and on being informed, exclaimed, "Oh, yes Erie, that's up near Reading." His mind never for a moment comprehending that his State extended beyond the Alleghenies. Now, where ignorance like this prevails we hold it to be a perfect fallacy to talk about the completion of the Sunbury and Erie Road. We have heretofore urged our citizens to give it up and bend all their energies to the commencement and completion of a connection with Buffalo and New York. So far it has resulted in nothing but *talk*. True, we held a convention at Westfield to further the project, and there the matter rests. But it may be urged, that the citizens of New York have not yet secured a charter, so that even if our road should be built to the state line, we are not sure of being connected with the East by Rail Road. Commence the work at once—try to do something yourselves, and the citizens of Buffalo and along the route, will not be long behind you. It is perfect folly to longer wait for a connection of this character with Philadelphia—that event will never happen, or if it does, not for years. Stop talking and go to work. Wait no longer for capital to come from abroad and build your road, for until you show a disposition to help yourselves, it will stay where it is, or seek other places for investment. This is the way roads are built in other places, and it is the only way one will ever be built here.—Look at Chicago, for instance—a place inhabited only by musquitoes and frogs, a few years since. It is but about a year ago the project was first broached for a railroad from there to Galena, and already the first instalment on the capital stock has been paid in, and we learn from one of our exchanges that the first section, from Chicago to Elgin, a distance of about thirty miles, will be completed within a year. This speaks well for the citizens of Chicago. They have taken the right course to insure the early completion of the road. This portion of the road, leading to one of the most productive and beautiful parts of Illinois, we have no doubt will pay a handsome interest on the investment; and if so, it is evidence in favor of one very important fact, namely, that rail roads in the *far West* will be *profitable*.—One can scarcely realise that the prairies which were occupied by Black Hawk and his band of warriors, about fifteen years since, are to be traversed by railroad cars within a year from this time—but such is the rapid improvement in Northern Illinois, which seems to have outstripped even the *far West*—at least, the *far West* in the estimation of some of the enlightened legislators of Pennsylvania.

Newspaper Postage Once More.

We some weeks since alluded to the rumor that the publishers of the trashy weeklies of the eastern cities had on foot a project to induce Congress to amend the post office laws so as to discriminate in their favor to the manifest prejudice of the country press.—That movement is now assuming a tangible reality. In the North American and United States Gazette, of the 9th, we see a call for a meeting of the publishers of Philadelphia, for the very purpose we have alluded to.—Once more, then, we say to our country cotemporaries, they must be up and doing, or they will soon be at the mercy of the wealthy and overgrown monopolists in our metropolitan cities. Now is the time to strike—they have commenced to agitate the question themselves, and let us continue it until our rights have been protected by the free passage of all newspapers in the mails in the Congressional districts in which they are printed.

"The Saucy Mix."

Some fair daughter of Eve, not having the fear of *man* before her eye, has been *doing* up our bachelor cotemporory's "lone condition" in verse, and then coolly asks him to publish it. The saucy mix ought to be sentenced to be kissed to death by an editor who *can talk Dutch.*

☞Error hurts an empty head most, as poison does an empty stomach.—*Ex. Paper.*

That's the reason then the whigs are so often troubled with the headache.

☞The fashionable rendering of the quotation "don't holler until you're out of the woods" is "never vociferate until you are beyond the precincts of the forest."

☞A bill was passed in the Senate of Mississippi to abolish the circulation of paper money, by fining to the amount of the note passed.

"A Good Time Coming."

The whigs are certainly destined to have "good time of it," in the approaching Presidential canvass. Henry Clay will be their *regular* candidate, and all the Gen. Taylors in Christendom can't prevent it. And on the contrary, the General says *he* has been nominated by the people and will have no hand in withdrawing his name—consequently if withdrawn at all, that source must do it. On this subject he must certainly be a little cracked—the "people" constitute the two great political divisions in the country, and few, very few of whigs or democrats have participated in his "no party" movement. The recent convention of his friends at Harrisburg demonstrates this. The fallacy of his position, however, we have little to do with—his determination to run, and the determination of his friends to run him, and the effect of such a movement upon the whigs, claims our attention. If he does run, and who can do ubt it after reading, in connection with his letters, the proceedings of the "no party" conventions recently assembled in this State, Louisiana and Kentucky, where will Henry Clay obtain an electoral vote. The General can take but a very few votes from the Democratic ranks, and they of no very reliable character, whereas a large body of the whigs are determined to support him, the Whig National Convention to the contrary notwithstanding. For proof, witness the proceeding of the Taylor State Convention at New Orleans, composed almost exclusively of whigs, which "without regard to party distinctions," nominated him for the Presidency, "untrammeled by mere party ties." They have further resolved that they "will vote for no one for elector for President or Vice President, without a satisfactory pledge that such elector will vote for a Vice President of the United States who himself shall be friendly to Gen. Taylor's election." Thus eschewing the Whig Convention with "its veteran political gamblers," and nominating the old soldier on his own hook! Thus goes "spontaneous combustion!"

The whig New Orleans Bee in vain appealed to the *Whig* members to adopt a distinctive organization, to oppose an independent movement in favor of Gen. Taylor's nomination, and urged the subjection of his claims to the decision of a *Whig* National Convention. The "no party" men were inexorable, and Gen. Taylor has been nominated by the Louisiana State Convention as an independent candidate, not to be withdrawn from the field at the behests of any Whig caucus or convention. The New Orleans Mercury, ("no party" Taylor *organ,*) in describing the late convention, thus presents the total disorganization of the whig party:

"The convention cannot be considered *a Whig* meeting or a democratic meeting *as regards old party organization and usages*—those issues *have been laid to rest* by legislation and *the common consent of the country*, and cannot, of course, form any basis of the action of a body of men whose deliberations have reference to a state of things which have not heretofore existed. It is evident therefore, that it would be injudicious and wrong for a friend of

Telegraphs, Telegraphing and Newspapers.

We recollect seeing an anecdote of an Irishman who had taken a contract for sprinkling the streets in a country village, and just as he got his preparations all made, and began business, there was an unusual shower of rain. Poor Pat, in the agony of his soul exclaimed, "And sure this is a queer country—as soon as a man gets into a dacent business, sure he is to have opposition." The rule seems to hold good in the newly discovered method of sending messages by Lightning. It has been but a few weeks since the Telegraph office was opened in this city, and already the wires are up on a second line, and an office nearly ready for business. We are also assured by J. J. Speed, Esq., who assumes to represent the Morse interest, that a Telegraph will be built the coming season, from New York City, on the route of the New York & Erie Rail Road, to intersect the Lake line at Fredonia, and that the New York wires will be extended up the lake to Detroit and Chicago, giving the towns on the lakes a direct communication with the city without rewriting. This will be a great advantage, as it will prevent delays at Buffalo. The Telegraph will be decidedly injurious to country papers, unless their subsbription lists can be materially increased, as they will have to pay large sums for Telegraph reports: but the more lines of Telegraph we have the better, as opposition is the life of business.

In connection with this subject, we may as well say, that we are making arrangements to issue the Observer *three times* a week from and after the first of May. The price of the tri-weekly will be three dollars per year in advance. It will be issued on a medium sheet and printed on entirely new brevier and pompareil type. The weekly will be continued as heretofore, and as this arrangement will enable us to give a larger amount of reading matter than previously, we confidently look for a large increase to our weekly list.

☞It is poor encouragement to toil through life to amass a fortune to ruin your children. In nine cases out of ten, a large fortune is the greatest curse which could be bequeathed to the young and inexperienced. Editors and Editor's daddies are never guilty of such things.

Gen Cass in Delaware.

The resolution in favor of Gen. Cass for the Presidency, says the Deleware Gazette, which appears among the proceedings of the County Meeting of Saturday, was *adopted unanimously*, a result, owing, as we believe, to the high appreciation of the character of Mr. Cass as a Statesman, a Democrat and a man, supported by the *generally prevailing* opinion that his firm, constant and consistant support of the Administration and its measures, with numerous other distinguished services rendered the country, has rendered him by far the *most available* candidate yet named.

Nomination of Hon. Levi Woodbury.

At a meeting of the Democratic members of the Massachusetts Legislature, held at the State House, on the 7th inst., Hon Levi Woodbury was unanimously recommended as a candidate for the Presidency in 1848, subject to the decision of the National Convention in May next.

Libel Suits by Wholesale.

Mr. McMakin, of the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, has sued the editors of the Philadelphia American, News, Bulletin, Saturday Post, Scott's, Weekly, and the Lady's Book, for libel, in publishing statements in relation to his late controversy with Mrs. Holden, the widow of his deceased partner.

☞Mr. Clay, Mr. Van Buren, and Gen. Gaines, attended a grand ball at the Broadway Theatre, New York, on Thursday evening.

☞Col. R. M. Johnson is generally spoken of as the democratic candidate for Governor, in Kentucky. The choice of the Democratic party could not fall on a better man.

☞Mr. Kendall, of the New Orleans Picayune, is now in New York, on the eve of departure for Europe, to bring out a book on Mexico, illustrated in Parisian style. So say our exchanges.

☞The bills to punish Seduction and Adultery were respectively rejected in the New York House of Assembly a few days ago—the former by only one vote—37 members being absent.

☞The Fredonia Censor says its cotemporary of the Express compares himself to a *goose*. Understood in the masculine gender, a more apt and truthful comparison could not have been made—his value only consists in his feathers.

☞A very extensive fire occurred in Milwaukie, on the 4th instant. Several buildings and stores were consumed. Loss estimated at about $8,000. Insurance will cover about one half this amount.

☞The number of persons who have arrived in New York from foreign ports, during the months of January and February of the present year, was 10,890—being 3,103 more than the number who arrived during the same months in 1847.

Alas! the Poor Whig Abolitionists.

The Washington correspondent of the Ohio Statesman, under date of the 23d ultimo, has the following signficant paragraph. We copy it for the benefit of our Wilmot-proviso-Abolition-whig-Taylor cotemporary of the Commercial It's certainly a rich morsel.

"One item more for the benefit of the abolition portion *par excellence* of the whig party! It is well known that General Taylor has recently purchased a large plantation in the fertile cotton and sugar growing region of the Rio Grande. Major Bliss, the well known Aid-de-Camp and Secretary of Gen. Taylor, arrived in Washington to attend to the political, official and pecuniary interests of his Chief, on the 19th of January. The next morning the Washington papers contained the following advertisement, inserted in conspicuous places. This will show what Mr. *Aid-de-Camp Bliss* is after:

$10,000 TO $15,000 FOR INVESTMENT IN SLAVES.—Boys and girls would be preferred; but to avoid separation, families will be taken.—Proposals are invited by letter, address-ed to A. B., Washington City, postage paid, at any time between this and the 1st of July.

TEN TO FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS; just the amount of the salary of a Major General during the Mexican war. The particular attention of the anti-war, anti-slavery whigs of Ohio is called to the above document, since in a few months they will be called upon to cast their votes for the Presidency. "Lo the poor Indian!" Lo the poor Mexican! Lo the poor slave! Lo the poor Abolitionists! *Lo!* poor whigery!!"

Whig State Convention.

We learn by telegraph that the whig State Convention met at Harrisburg on the 15th—J. B. Johnson, Esq., of this county, President. Near Middlesworth, of Union, was nominated for Canal Commissioner—W. F. Johnson, of Armstrong, and Samuel Bell, of Berks, were chosen Senatorial delegates to the National Convention, and T. M. T. M'Kennan, of Washington and John P. Sanderson, of Lebanon, Senatorial Electors.

Accident.

We learn that a young man named Dewey, of Wesleyville, in this county, accidently shot himself with a rifle, on Wednesday last. He was leaning on the rifle at the time it went off. The ball entered under the arm and came out at the shoulder, shattering the shoulder joint and arm, in a most horrid manner. It is very doubtful whether he recovers.

☞Horace, Mann, is the whig candidate, for Congress, in Massachusetts, in place of John Q. Adams, deceased.

☞The New Hampshire election, as far as heard from, shows a Democratic gain from last year, over the whigs and their Hale allies. The Democratic candidate for Governor, Williams, together with a Democratic majority in the Legislature, is undoubtedly elected,

It is Singular.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York, Herald, says:—There has been a curious coincidence in relation to Mr. Clay's tour, that cannot but strike the observer of passing events. The day after his triumphal entrance into our borders, was marked by the solemnities attending the funeral of Major Twiggs; and now he leaves us just on the eve of another testimonial to a departed worthy. He is to enter New York to-morrow, and the next day that city will be shrouded in mourning in respect to Mr. Adams.

Chloroform Again.—The Cincinnati *Commercial says, the recent accident there* has not entirely shaken the public faith in the use of chloroform. On Friday last, at the Commercial Hospital, a very delicate operation was most successfully and safely performed. Chloroform was administered and a child was taken from the side of a lady, she exhibiting no manifestation of pain. Her anatomical construction was such as to prevent birth.

Mr. Clay is to be *kissed* into the Presidency, as Harrison was *sung* into it.—*Boston Times.*

A very dangerous precedent. If this mode of conducting a campaign becomes established, a great many men will start as candidates, merely for the fun of electioneering.—*Ex. Pa.*

ERIE MARKET

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE OBSERVER BY

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE, &c. &c,

Flour, bbl	$5 50	Apples, dried	$1 00
Butter, lb	12½	Honey, do	10@12
Lard, "	7	Eggs, doz	10
Cheese, "	6	SUGAR.	
Hams "	7	Maple	10
Shoulders "	5@6	Orleans,	9@12½
Potatoes, bu	50	Loaf,	12@15
Corn meal, bus.	50	Powdered	13
GRAIN.		LUMBER.	
Wheat	$1,41,12	Shingles	$1 75@2 25
Corn,	40	Black Walnut	10@12
Rye,	41	Pine, 1st quality	10.00
Oats bush	25	Hemlock, M	5.00
Barley	37@40	1st quality W. W.	6½@9.00
		2d do do	5.00
FUEL.			
Hard wood, cord	$1,50	Cherry	12@ 4
Soft	1,25	Whiteoak	7,50@8
Bituminous coal, ton		LEATHER.	
	3,50	Sole, lb	18@20
Anthracite, do	9@10	Upper heavy	33@37½
Sperm candles, lb	44@50	do light	37@40
Tallow, do	12½	Castings	4½@
Stearine, "	12½	Plaster ton	$7@8
SEEDS.		Salt, fine,	$1 75
Clover, Bush	$4@4 25	coarse,	2,00
Timothy	$1,25@1,50	Nails, keg 28 lbs	31
Flax,	80	Beef tallow lb	10
Hay,	$5 00	Mutton do	8
Bees wax,	25	Lime, bush.	25
Beans	87½	White fish, bbl	$7 50
Pork, (in hog)	4@5	Cod fish, lb	6
Beef,	3@4	Bar Iron,	4@5
Peaches dried, lb	12½	Nails,	5@6

☞VALUABLE VEGETABLE REMEDY.—Dr Swayn 's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, is mild and pleasant to the taste, perfectly safe and harmless in its operations, and yet is one of the most powerful and certain remedies for Consumption of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Liver Complaint, Pains in the Side or Breast and general debility of the Constitution, that ever was invented by the skill of man for the relief of the afflicted public. Certificates and evidences of its wonderful curative powers are daily received from all quarters. It is impossible to conceive the aggregate of suffering and misery that has been relieved or banished by it; nor can we calculate the immense benefit that shall accrue from it hereafter. All ages, sexes and constitutions are alike affected by it, and the disease is eradicated from the system, the constitution repaired, and health restored by the use of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry. How can we sufferers do we daily behold approaching to an untimely grave, wrested, in the bloom of youth from their relatives and friends, afflicted with that fatal malady, Consumption, which wastes the miserable sufferer until he is beyond the power of human skill. If such sufferers would only make trial of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, they would find themselves sooner relieved than by adopting the various ineffective remedies with which our newspapers abound; this 'Vegetable Remedy' heals the ulcerated lungs stopping profuse night sweats, at the same time inducing a natural and healthy expectoration, and the patient will soon find himself in the enjoyment of comfortable health The public should bear in mind that Dr. Swayne is a regular practicing physician, who has had years of experience in diseases of the Lungs, Chest, &c. The (original and only) genuine article is only prepared by Dr. Swayne N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia.

Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry is put up in square bottles, enveloped with a handsome steel engraving, bearing the signature of Dr. H Swayne, and is sold by agents in all of the principal towns throughout the United States.

Burt o & Perkins, No. 5, and Carter & Brother, No. 6 Reed House, Agents. 2m37

☞A GREAT ADVANTAGE TO BE GAINED—By keeping always on hand a bottle of Merchant's Celebrated Gargling Oil for Horses; or Universal Family Embrocation. One man says while taking a pot of beans from the oven for his better half the hot fat ran over upon his hands, which caused a great alarm and loud calls for the Gargling Oil, (which by the way was on hand) and which was at once applied and the hands soon cured without suffering.

See advertisement in this paper. A pamphlet of description may be had gratis of the agent.

☞We shall put forth in a few weeks the history of one of the most singular results of that great characteristic of the American people, (Go-a-head-a-tive-ness) which has ever taken place in this country. A business of one hundred thousand dollars per year built up from nothing in the short space of four years. We are told that the sales of Vaughns Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture, the Great American Remedy have been brought to their present enormous rates in four years only. So famed is the article for its singular medical properties, that it is used *for all diseases*, in all parts of the world.—Agents tell wonderful stories about it, call on them, and get a pamphlet. See advertisements in our columns.

DIED—On the 8th inst., Mr. John Reynolds, of Waterford township, aged about 46 years.

On the 19th ultimo., in Springfield, Mrs. Amy, wife of James Gee, in the 51st year of her age. Her death was caused by that loathsome disease called the black-tongue, which terminated her earthly existence in a very short time.

On the 6th inst, at the residence of her son, Jacob Metzler, in Millcreek, Mrs. Elizabeth Metzler, aged 82 years 4 months and 4 days.

SPRING FASHIONS FOR 1848.

R. S. HUNTER, Practical Hatter,

WILL introduce the Spring Fashion for Hats this day, and would most respectfully solicit his friends and customers to call and examine this very gentlemanly appendage.

Erie, March 1st, 1848. 44

ESTRAY.

CAME to the subscriber in Harborcreek, on *March 4th*, a red Steer with some white on his belly and flanks. The owner is requested to prove property pay charges and take him away. ERASTUS S. STINSON.

March 18, 1848. 3t44

SUGAR CURED

HAMS & SHOULDERS of the first quality can be bought cheap at the store of W. C. & R. P. HULBERT.

March 18, 1848. 44

BOOKS! BOOKS!

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, Magazines, Piano Music, Lithographs, &c., &c., constantly on hand at No. 5, Bonnell Block.

H. COOK.

March 18, 1848. 44

WHEREAS my wife June, and family left my house on the 15th of February last, without any just cause or provocation, this is therefore to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting them on my account, as I shall pay no debts of their contracting after that date.

SAMUEL BRADSHAW.

Erie, March 13, 1848. *3t44

SUSQUEHANNA CO. BANK.

THE notes of this bank will be received at par for goods, for a few days, at the Store of WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

Erie, March 11, 1848. 43

Wines and Liquors.

JUST received at No. 1, Perry Block, a good assortment of Wines and Liquors, for Medicines, Sacramental, Mechanical and ALL other purposes, among which may be found the following;

Pale Brandy;	Otard Brandy,
Cogniac do,	St. Croix Rum.
Jamaica Rum,	N. England do
Holland Gin;	Pine Apple Gin;
Port Wine,	Maderia Wine,
Scotch Whiskey	Irish Whiskey.
Monongahela do	Common do.

Dec. 11 T. W. MOORE.

Teas! Teas! Teas!!!

JUST received by Express a fresh lot of the New York Canton Tea Company's superior TEAS, which will be sold at prices that cannot fail to suit purchasers. Try this Tea and you will buy no other. For sale by

T. W. MOORE.
No. 1, Perry Block.

Erie, March 4, 1848. 42

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Olvin Howard, deceased, late of LeBœuff township, in the county of Erie, Pa. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make payment and those having claims against the same, are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement

CLARISSA HOWARD.

March 4, 1848. 6t42* Adm'x.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the Shoe Stock and rented the stand of Samuel Hays, on the east side of the Diamond, second door from the corner of Sixth street, which he intends taking possession of on the 1st of March next, and he will be happy to see and accommodate his old friends and customers, and the public at large. He flatters himself that he will be able to make BOOTS, SHOES and all articles in his line of business, to order, with neatness, durability and dispatch, and at moderate rates. He hopes to receive, as he will endeavor to deserve, a liberal patronage.

He will constantly keep on hand an assortment of well made Boots and Shoes, which he will sell as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be had elsewhere. A. GAEEL.

Feb 28, 1848. 3m42

Dentistry.

BY DOCTS. ELLIOTT & ROSE.

WHO are permanently located in Erie, Penn. where all Surgical and Mechanical operations in the science of Dentistry, will be done with all that ease, neatness and durability which long experience and extensive opportunity, together with a thorough knowledge of all the late improvements of the Baltimore Detal College alone can give.

Drs. Elliott or Rose will visit the following named places once in six or eight weeks, viz. Conneaut, Ohio, Springfield, Girard, Lockport, Fairview, Waterford, Wattsburgh and North East, Erie county, Warren and Columbus, Warren county, Pa. Ladies and gentlemen living in or near either of the above named places who need the services of a Dentist, can be waited upon at their residence, by addressing us at Erie. Particular attention will be paid to the health of the Gums, as well as to restoring and preserving the Teeth. Pivot Teeth will be inserted after the latest improvements; also, Plate Teeth, from one to an entire set.

Office and residence on Eight street between French and State streets.

N. B—Teeth extracted without the least pain or inconvenience to the patient by the use of the Chloroform.

Erie, March 18, 1848. 1y19

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale a valuable farm, situated in Wayne Township, in this county, containing 120 acres of land, 80 acres of which are cleared and under the best possible state of cultivation—the remainder is timbered land, a part of which is pine. The farm is well fenced, has a good orchard of choice and selected fruit, and has erected thereon an excellent and convenient farm house, two good barns with sheds, &c. It has two never failing wells of excellent water, and offers a fine situation for a public house. It is also handy to schools and churches. They will sell with it, if desired, the farming utensils on the place: wagon, buggy, sleighs, &c., with the teams, stock, sheep, &c.—Inquire of JOSEPH P. GRANT, Wayne.
BENJAMIN GRANT, Erie.

March 4, 1848. 3t42

FOR THE LADIES,

30 Pieces of English, Scotch and American fast colored Ginghams, (choice patterns,) together with a few pieces of English Prints, (cashmere patterns,) can be bought cheap enough at. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT'S.

Feb. 26, 1848. 41

FOR SALE.

A VALUEBLE Farm containing about 180 acres of Land, mostly cleared, and has a valuable orchard and other improvements, situated about one and one half miles from Girard village, being part of the farm of the late Thomas Miles. Said farm will be sold very low and a liberal credit will be given. nquire of GEO. H. CUTLER, Agent.

Girard, Feb. 26, 1848. tf 41

CITRON, English Currants, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, c.c. etc. at H. COOK'S.

March 4, 1846. 42

POWDER.—Kentucky Rifle Gunpowder, a very superior article, at H. COOK'S.

March 4, 1848. 42

BROOMS, a good article, may be had for 12 cents of H. COOK.

March 4, 1848. 42

NEW CONCERN.

H. COOK begs leave to call the attention of the public to a large and well selected stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

which have been purchased for cash and will positively be sold lower than articles of the same quality can be purchased in town as all can satisfy themselves by calling at No. 5 Bonnell Block State State Street.

Erie, Dec. 11, 1847. 30

Clover Seed.

200 Bushels just received from the Farmers of Erie county, and for sale at the lowest market price, at our store opposite the Eagle Hotel. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

February 3.

The Last Call.

THE subscriber most earnestly desires all persons indebted to him, either by note or book account, to call without delay and make payment. His connection with the tanning business was discontinued some months since, and he is about closing the Boot and Shoe business; consequently a speedy settlement of all accounts connected therewith must be had soon. By so doing costs will be saved. A word to the wise is sufficient.

SAMUEL HAYS.

Erie, February 19, 1848. tf30

AYERS' CHERRY PECTORAL.—This medicine for coughs, colds, and consumption is one of the most beautiful and scientific preparations extant. It has gained an enviable reputation, without the aid of puffs and newspaper advertisements. The proprietor has furnished the physicians of this place, with the formula and manner of its preparation, and it has gained from them as well as the faculty of other places, their universal commendation, consequently those who take it may know, not only its composition, but that it is prepared by the hand of science. For sale by BURTON & PERKINS.

February 19, 1848. No 5, Reed House.

MC LANE'S VERMIFUGE—One gross just received by stage. by

Feb'y. 19, 1848. BURTON & PERKINS.

CLOCKS.

EIGHT DAY and 30 hour Gothic, O. O. G. Pillar, Alarm and common, by the single or case, very cheap for ready pay;

C. LOOMIS & Co.
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

Attention! Jews and Gentiles,

Israelites, Ishmaelites, Hebrews and Egyptians, Sons of Aaron and Daughters of Mariam, receive instruction and be wise.—Hear and know that

MOSES, THE JEW,

Has returned from the EAST, laden with the choicest treasures of that ancient region, and invites your attention to the same at the genuine OLD Jew Store, the one that has earned the reputation of selling goods *lower* than any other house in Erie, and thereby established a credit for Jewery that has induced others to enter under the same name whereby they hope to reap a profit which justly belongs to him. Now Moses wishes it to be understood that he is not a Wandering Jew, here this year and away the next—a class that will sell to one person at cost and to another at double price, but that he is a regular descendant of Faithful Abraham, and has pitched his tent in Erie with the intention of remaining in it, and intends to do business as heretofore in such a manner as to give entire satisfaction to all reasonable persons that favor him with their custom, keep all his old friends and make new ones of all that once purchase goods from him. That the old Jew Store of Moses Koch does sell more Goods and at lower prices than any other store in Erie, is plain to be seen by the course of others, who finding their customers daily deserting them, resort to misrepresentation and abuse of the JEW STORE, which they well know has been the cause of their loss of customers and against which they direct all their forces, thinking no doubt that if *this* store was out of the way, they could get what they call the good old prices,—fifty to one hundred per cent—such as they used to get before this JEW MOSES came amongst them. Hence we see every thing that can raise a Dray load of Tape and Bobbin commences blowing himself into notice by letting off a squib at the JEW STORE; but this only serves to show that they are in great want of customers, and that they know where they have gone

Now the secret of Goods being sold so much lower at this store than any other is simply this—Moses goes right to the *head* of the market, to the Manufacturers and Importers and buys by the CASE, BALE or PACKAGE, and pays the CASH down, by which he makes a double saving and is enabled to sell goods in Erie at what some others pay for them in the city; and that there may be no mistake about this matter he invites all who want any thing in his line, and wish to pay either cash or country produce, to call and examine his stock and prices, fully satisfied that they will find the OLD JEW STORE the best place to get good Goods at the lowest prices.

Moses begs to be excused from giving a list of the number of Pieces of Cloth and Calico, Muslins &c., &c., as the manner of some is—being much more profitably and pleasantly employed in waiting on customers, he will leave this mode of puffing to some of the *New* or *older* stores who have *smaller stocks* and *fewer customers.*

MOSES KOCH,
Corner of French & Fifth streets,
near the Farmer's Hotel, Commercial Ex.

Oct. 22, 1847 23

Something New.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public the arrival from New York of an extensive assortment of Goods in their line, embracing

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

Plated and Britannia, Ware, Girandoles, Solar and Camphene Lamps, Looking glasses, Bohemian glassware, spectacles, fancy goods and thousands of useful and ornamental articles for the Holydays, which are offered at reduced prices.

Having selected Watches with unusual care from late importations, those wishing a good Time piece for little money will do well to buy.

Our thanks are due our patrons for favors conferred in times past, especially for patronage received in our new store on State street, and hope by attention to business to retain our old, and make many new customers.

N. B. Particular attention given to the repairing of all kinds of Watches. Watch work, requiring Engines, which generally is done in the larger cites, attended to on short notice.

Goods received by Express every few days from New York during the winter.

G. LOOMIS & Co.

State street, nearly opposite Eagle Hotel and next door to Spafford's Bookstore.

Nov. 20. 1847.

Charity covers a multitude of sins

AND so does Moses Koch at his cheap and fashionable CLOTHING STORE.

Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, Drawers, shirts bosoms, collars, and every article in the clothing line, are to be had 25 or 50 per cent. cheaper at the OLD JEW STORE, than at any other establishment in Erie; and the reason is just this, Moses buys all his Cloths, Cassimers and Flannels, by the bale and piece, from the Manufacturers and Importers and that for cash, and then he employs first rate Tailors and has them made up on his own premises and under his inspection so that he is always sure of having a good article at two profits less than those who purchase Ready made clothing in Philadelphia and New York, made generally of inferior material in a slight unsubstantial manner. Now those wishing to purchase any article of wearing apparel can depend upon obtaining of the best material and workmanship, and altogether cheaper than they can in any other way or any other place in Erie. Remember the Old Jew Store of MOSES KOCH,

No. 2 Commercial Exchange, French st.

Oct. 29, 1847. 24

Important Decision.

THE contested trial that has been existing so many years has been finally settled by a Jury of Twelve Ladies, and *their* decision is, That the purest, best, most fragrant and cheapest Teas to be had in this section of the country, are those which come from the celebrated CANTON TEA COMPANY. These Teas can be had at all times and *warranted* to give entire satisfaction or the money will be refunded, of their agents who are receiving fresh supplies weekly.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT, Agents.
Directly opposite the Eagle Hotel.

Sept. 18, 1847. 18

Great Reduction of Prices.

ALLYN & COIT will sell after this their entire stock of Dry Goods, at 25 per cent. less than they are sold in Erie. Those purchasing are invited to call and prove the truth of this statement. The following are a few of their goods;

Fine Ginghams, from 12 to 20 cts. per yd.			
Oregon Plaids, richest style	25	"	"
M. De Laine, "	25	"	"
Plaid Alpaccas and Luster	25	"	"
Plain " "	50	"	"

Calicos from 6 to 12 cts per yd.

All Woul, Red, White, Yellow and Green Flannels, Linens, Tablings, knapkins, Crash, Diapers; Brown and Bleached Cottons very low, and all other goods usually kept in well arranged Stores at very low prices to "astonish the natives"

Dec. 18,

Plaster.

JUST received per schooner Aurora Borealis, a full cargo of Girard Plaster. For sale at the ware house, public dock, by

January 29. KELSO & LOOMIS.

COACH and Furniture Varnish, and Varnish Brushes, for sale by

Nov. 20. BURTON & PERKINS.

By Express.

ALLYN & COIT have just received, as above, several cases new and rich Prints, with some other fine and nice goods, which the ladies are invited to call and see at the New Store, cheapside.

Jan 20, 1848. 50

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie county, May Term.

The petition of Benj. F. Norris, of Greene township, in said county, respectfully represents that he is well provided with House room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house on Norris' Hill, which he now occupies in said township.—He therefore prays the Honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

BENJ. F. NORRIS.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the township of Greene, in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Benj. F. Norris, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

[Signed] Peter S. Woolley, James Johnston, sr., Rowland Nichols, James Jackson, John C. Graham, Robert Tate, Archabald Alexander, John Johnston, Lucius A. Root, Jos. Johnston, jr James Hamilton, Amos Church.

March 11, 1848. 3t43

BROADCLOTHS and Cassimers of almost every color, stripe, quality and price, at No. 4 Cheapside, by

Aug. 17. BROWN & McALISTER.

Coincidence of the Scripture Mode of Curing Diseases,

AND THAT IN THE USE OF

McALISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

ONE of the most interesting facts recorded in the Bible, is that which relates to the treatment of the sick and the cure of diseases. Most persons, perhaps, may not be aware that the Bible, from beginning to end, makes mention of but one method of healing the sick, and that is by external application. It may at first appear strange that a work so comprehensive, taking its date from the foundation of the world, embodying such an amount of useful and practical information, and extending over history, experience and invention for so many generations of men, as the Bible, should teach but one mode, and never hint at any other, of healing the maladies of men in all the passing ages of the world. Is it not, therefore, a little curious to compare the simple but effectual method of curing the sick recorded in the Scriptures, and the complicated, uncertain and often dangerous practice of the present day?

When Moses was a law giver in Israel, when Hezekiah swayed his mild sceptre over Judah, and when the Savior appeared for the redemption of the world, 4,000 years *from the creation, the same, identical, simple,* but wise practice ever prevailed, and was adopted by each in their turn. This rule was laid down by the Supreme Governor of the Universe in the jurisprudence of Israel, it was practiced in their nation without change till the coming of the Savior, by whom and the Church it was resuscitated and stamped with the favor which truth, reason, experience and high authority could give it. External application was the rule: oil or ointment was the means or remedy.

Particular instructions and great stress were laid upon the purification of the body—to wash the surface, then to make application of Ointment, which was the only and direct means of restoring the skin to its natural and healthy action, and thus bring back the full and free discharge of the insensible Perspiration. It is worthy of notice, that while this method of curing diseases prevailed among the people God, it having been taught them by direct revelation from on high; the Heathen, the Greeks, and Romans, held to and practiced in the manner of the present day, viz by giving internal remedies. While one mode viz: that of external application, came from Heaven, the other, that of internal application, was the off-spring of heathen ignorance, inexperience and Mythology. The one emanated from that Divine Mind by the Power of whose word man became a living soul the other, the first fruits of cruel experiment, unnatural device and ungodly superstition.

The first case on record is that of the leper in Lev. viii, 2—"When a man shall have in the skin of his flesh, a rising scab, or a bright spot," &c. the shall be brought to Aaron, the priest, and he shall pronounce him unclean." Then follows the cure in the next chapter, 7th verse—"He shall sprinkle upon him, that is to be cleansed seven times," and in verse 15, "and the priest shall take some of the log of oil and pour it into the palm of his left hand," and verse 18, "and the remnant of the oil that is in the priest's hand he shall pour upon the head of him that is to be cleansed." It is evident enough that the purification of the surface, the restoration of the functions of the skin, were to be the first removal of the disease. Although the infection lay in the blood and showed itself in the eruption of the skin, yet no stern remedy is mentioned But should a leper appear now, what do you think reader, would be the perscription? Instead of restoring the skin, by opening the pores for the discharge of the waste and poisonous humors of the body and the impurities of the blood, the patient would be required to go through a long course of inward medicine; not generally physic, pills of corrosive power, 10, 20 or 30 on going to bed, and this to be repeated, *ad infinitum.* The absurdity of this practice is too flagrant to be tolerated by an enlightened people.

The next case of leprosy was that of Naiman, the Assyrian, a heathen, who was required to wash in Jordan seven times. But he, as many do now, looked for some "great things," and when he was required to purify the surface by washing, the man was confounded. It was different from the practice of the Assyrian, who relied upon internal remedies, that he became enraged, and exclaimed, "are not Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel?" But he found that the principle of curing diseases among the people of God, was by acting on the skin, by cleansing and relaxing it, so that it would eliminate to worn out and impure particles of the blood and general juices of the body. He was therefore compelled to adopt this course or doing which he immediately recovered.

The sickness and recovery of Hezekiah is another instance of the corroboration of the principle of external application. He was sick, nigh unto death, and what is the prayer for his life the Lord directed that a preparation should be made (not poured into his stomach) and applied externally. How singular the fact, that when any instructions were given directly from the Lord, they were uniformed to one mode, viz: the restoration of the insensible Perspiration, by proper applications upon the skin.

But lest any one should think these cases were more or less connected with miraculous power, we will refer them to those that are not. In James v, 14, is this remarkable and emphatic language: "Is any sick among you? let him call upon the elders of the Church, and let them pray over him, anointing him in the name of the Lord." This language is broad and comprehensive. It includes all who may be sick, no matter what the complaint. To cure the sick, therefore, let him be annointed. Now I care not what are the theories or teachings of the schools, much less the wild vagaries of the quacks, but I contend that the practice as here laid down by the Lord himself, is one and identical with that in the use of my All Healing Ointment—I contend for the healthy state of the skin, the natural and vigorous use of its functions, the full and free evacuation through its pores of the insensible Perspiration; and this, it seems to me, is the principle inculcated in the Scriptures.

No other method is pointed out, and no other practice in the whole history of the Scriptures. If we could find any one instance where physic or drugs were commanded we should be silent; but so long as there is none—no, not one, we are forced to believe that the use of some vegetable ointment, or other external preparation, acting as a solvent, in the proper intention to dissolve.

We have thus stated the coincidence of the Bible practice in the cure of disease, and that in the use of McAlister's All Healing Ointment. If one was founded in reason, so was the other; if one was according to the dictates of philosophy so is the other; if the ingredients and the compounding of the one were pointed out by Infinite Wisdom in special revelation, the other surely differs in the peculiar providence which led me to this discovery.

Both, when brought to bear upon disease, seem to possess the same virtues, act upon the same principle, in the insensible Perspiration, by relaxing and imparting vitality *to the skin*, both *superceding the use of drugs*, pills and other active ingredients in the stomach.

If the outer any seems to be different, the ingredients are nevertheless one and the same. In all their better their virtue, their combination, their universal application, their irresistable power in removing disease, they are one and the same.

Those common articles of the day as salves are not to be classed with them, as they are mere palliatives, and act only upon the surface without any power of penetration. How unlike the Balm ointment, or the All Healing Ointment, which fastens upon every nerve running along the whole length, finding their way to the heart, liver, lungs, stomach and brain, thus striking through the entire frame work of our being, and holding in just balance the whole internal viscera in equal equilibrium with the skin.

People of the State of Pa! will you adopt the practice as inculcated in the Bible, in the use of McAlister's All Healing Ointment, or will you ch ose that mode which the heathen alone discovered, and is the general practice of the present day?

☞CAUTION.—As the All Healing Ointment has been greatly counterfeited, we have given this caution to the public, that no Ointment will be genuine unless the names of James McAlister or James McAlister & Co. are written with a pen upon every label. The label is a steel engraving, with the figure of "Insensible Perspiration" on the face. Now we hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the U. S., of any person counterfeiting our name or Ointment. J. McALISTER & CO.

168 South Street, New York.

☞For sale by Burton & Perkins No. 5, and Carter & Brother, No 6. Reed House. 38

Heaves—Heaves—Heaves.

THERE never was a remedy discovered, by the ingenuity of man, for removing diseases from Horses, that equalled "Coleman's Heave Powders, in curing that most troublesome, obstinate and dangerous complaint. If a case is at all curable, these powders will just as surely remove it as they are taken This is no fiction, as many of the most respectable persons in different parts of the country, can testify from actual trial One, two or three bottles at most, is all that is necessary to cure the worst cases and recent cases; and also in cough and where the wind has been injured, ONE bottle will be found of great service And what is the cost of two or three bottles compared to the loss of even an ordinary horse? Try it then, you who have horses suffering for the want of such an article. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by

CARTER & BRO., Erie,
BOYD, VINCENT & CO., Waterford,
B. C. TOWN & CO., North East,
S. STEWART & CO., Concord. 35

WESTFIELD MARDLE FACTORY.

THE subscribers having a good assortment of New England marble on hand, from different quarries, calculated for Head and Foot tables, Monuments, &c. which they offer to sell to any one in Erie county, Pa. not living farther than Erie, lettered in first rate style, and delivered, at the following prices: Small, for children, $1 50 per foot; Middle size, for aged people, $1 62 per foot; Largest size $1 75 per foot. We think it would be an object for some of the Erie county people to forward us a few inscriptions as we have recently been informed by the Erie marble dealers in rather a bragging way, that they were sticking it to the Erie and Crawford county people good. They brag very lustily of selling to the "Pennamites" at from $3 50 to $4 per foot! Should any of the people of Erie county be in want of any thing in our line, they can forward their inscriptions, or come themselves, and they shall have a first rate article at the above prices.

HIRAM SIKES & CO.

Westfield, N. Y. Sept. 13, 1848. 17t

PICKLED LOBSTERS, Sardines, Tomato Catsup, Lemon Syrup, Pepper Sauce, Salad Oil, Mustard, Guguba Jelly, English White Pepper, &c., for sale at No. 1, Perry Block, by

Sept. 6, T. W. MOORE.

LINSEY CLOTH—Black, Drab and Brown cheap for ready pay at the store of

Sept. 25 A. JACKSON.

More Proofs.

"THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME."

EVERY mail brings tidings of their success, from east to the remotest west—from Canada on the north and Mexico and the West Indies on the south—all are unanimous in their praise! Of a medicine so universally known and esteemed as WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, it is hardly necessary to speak in detail. At no period of its history has the reputation of the medicine stood higher, and we may say that no reputation is likely to be more enduring. Adapted to all constitutions, to every form of disease, and to all climates, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are above every other medicine, fitted for the use of man under whatever circumstances he may be placed. At sea or on land, at home, or abroad, in summer's heat and winter's cold, with a common regard to the conditions of health, and with Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills at hand, there is no excuse for being sick, unless the constitution be utterly irreclaimable.

[*Extract of a Letter from Hernando, Miss.*]

To Dr. W. Wright. Your pills have given universal satisfaction, and justly very popular.—I can sell from 30 to 40 dozen annually, if I could be supplied. Yours,

WM HENRY JOHNSON, Agent.

[*Extract of a Letter from Jersey Shore, Penn.*]

"Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills excel everything of the kind ever offered to the public in this section of the country, notwithstanding the combined efforts of a few unprincipled mercenaties to

Greatest Discovery of the Age.

DR. RANKE'S MAGNETIC INTMENT

THIS is the first attempt to combine the ELECTRIC or MAGNETIC FLUID with Powerful Vegetable Extracts in the form of an Ointment—to be applied externally for the removal of disease. The almost unlimited success it has met with stamps it at once the GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. It is constantly effecting cures of the of the utmost importance. The most incredulous are CONVINCED—the most faithless are compelled to believe in the power and virtue of this great remedy.

It is universally admitted to be THE MOST WONDERFUL COMBINATION KNOWN to the WORLD for the IMMEDIATE RELIEF of disease and pain.

It never fails while there remains sufficient life to restore a natural and healthy action to the capillary vessels of the body, and *equalizes the circulation of the blood.* By this means *a controlling power is gained over the most malignant forms of* DISEASE which cannot be obtained from any other remedy. Such is the power of the combination that it penetrates to every portion of the human frame; every bone and muscle, vein, nerve and ligament is searched out and made sensible of purifying and healing influence. Hence it copes as readily with *internal* as external diseases.

Numerous instances are on record where this remedy has restored health to patients so near the grave that the most powerful internal remedies failed to produce any effect. Such has frequently been the case in INFLAMATION of he BOWELS.—no patient ever need die with this disease where the Magnetic Ointment can be obtained.—That dangerous Epidemic known as the PUTRID ERYSIPELAS can always be cured by this remedy.

For INFLAMATORY RHEUMATISM, this Ointment is the most complete remedy ever prepared.

In 99 cases out of 100 it *will afford entire relief* to the worst cases of NERVOUS HEADACHE in *thirty minutes.*

For Nervous Diseases this remedy is of immense use.

Affections of the Spine, Rheumatism, Lameness, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Croup, Chills, Cholera Morbus, Ague in the Face or Breast, Burns, Scald Head, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Inflamed Eyes, Fever Sores, &c will be immediately relieved by the use of this remedy.

DR. BINGHAM'S CERTIFICATE.

In reply to your queries with regard to the results of the Experiments I have made with your justly celebrated Magnetic Ointment: I can say with pleasure that I deem it one of the GREATEST DISCOVERIES OF THE AGE.

It is now nearly two years since I commenced using it in my practice, and I have tested it in cases of Inflammation, both local and general, of the most malignant kind with universal success; even where all internal remedies failed; I have succeeded with this.

I have treated cases of inflamation of the Brain, Inflamation of the Lungs, Inflamation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism and Child-bed Fevers, with perfect success; also cases of Scarlet Fever, Canker Rash, and Ulcerated Throat and Lungs with like success.

In the Epidemic known as the Putrid Erysipelas, by which so many valuable lives were lost, I tested it frequently, and it never failed of effecting a speedy and certain cure.

In cases of burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, &c. it acts like a charm.

No Physician or Family will be a single day without this Medicine, after becoming acquainted with it power to cure.

N. BINGHAM, Physician and Surgeon.

Utica, N. Y. Jan. 19, 1846.

☞ For further particulars and testimonials, see pamphlet left with each agent.

Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

AGENTS.—Carter & Brother, wholesale and retail, Erie; D. N. & J. L. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio; Riley Potter, West Springfield; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; L. S. Jones & Co. Girard; John A. Tracy, Fairview.

Erie, August 14, 1847.—1y13.

OUR FLAG IS THERE!

But Our Goods

ARE HERE!

VICTORY! VICTORY!!

HURRA! HURRA!! HURRA!!!

The new Jew Store again Ahead!

JUST received at the *New* Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, a new and splendid assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS! consisting in part of

BROADCLOTHS.—French, English and American black, blue, brown, gold and cadet mixed Broadcloaths, cheap as the cheapest.

ALSO.—Cassimeres and Vestings to match, both as to color quality and price.

GROCERIES.—A general assortment of choice Groceries, which will be sold extremly low.

CROCLERY.—A beautiful assortment of crockery at prices that cannot fail to please.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Without boasting we can truly say we have the cheapest and best assortment of Boots and Shoes, including Ladies, *Gentlemen and Boys, ever brought to this city.*

CAPS.—Men and Boys caps, that cannot fail to fit both the purse and head—come and try.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.—Here we are at home. We have cashmeres, de lanes without number and almost without price; Ginghams and Alpaccas, California plaids and Swiss and Tarleton Muslins; wide gimp and gimp cord; dress buttons, cords and tassels; but what is the use of enumerating—we have every thing to make the handsome more divine and the ugly enchanting.

SILKS—Striped and Plaid Poult de Sois,
White gro de Swiss,
Black watered & Satin stripe poult de soi,
Black and blue b'ack, gro de Naples,
Black gro de Rhine.

SHAWLS—Of all prices. shades and quality from the cheap cotton up to the finest silk and Cashmere,

GLOVES—Of all kinds, colors and sizes.

Hosiery, Suspenders, Prints, Ticks, Drills, Factories, in short every thing suited to the season and market.

Ready Made Clothing.

Our stock of ready made clothing is large and splendid, and will be sold cheap. We do not wish to boast, but we think we can convince any one by calling that we sell a good article for a smaller sum than any other establishment in town. At any rate "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," therefore TRY US!

☞ Mind the name and number.

ISAAC ROSENZWEIG & CO.

Erie, Sept. 21, 1847. 19

New Fall and Winter Goods.

I AM now receiving from New York a great variety of rich and desirable goods for Fall and Winter trade. Among other desirables now opening are

Superior Thibet cloths, drab and black; French printed Cashmeres, beautiful patterns and very cheap.

100 pieces black, drab, mode, plain and striped Alpaccas, one third cheaper than ever before offered—some as low as 22 cents per yard.

Shawls, a great variety of new styles; Prints, Ginghams, M. de Laine, and other new styles of Dress Goods in any quantities, twenty-five per cent. cheaper than ever before offered in this city.

All of which my customers and the public are respectfully invited to examine.

C. M. TIBBALS.

October 9, 1847. 2

COFFEE, Tea, Sugar, together with a general assortment of Groceries, for sale by

Nov. 6. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

MARKING INK.—David's, Payson's and Ede's Indelible Inks, for marking linen, &c., for sale by.

Nov. 20. BURTON & PERKINS.

LUMBER WANTED.

A Quantity of 5-8, 3 4 and 1 inch White wood Boards—also, Chair and Bellows Planks, for which the highest market price will be paid

Dec. 11. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

ALAPACA—Silk and cotton warp, from two to eight shillings per yard, Black, Brown, drab, plaid, plain and satin striped, for sale by

Sept. 25. S. JACKSON

GIMPS AND FRINGES, in great variety, for sale by LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER

Nov. 13, 1847. 26

CARPETING.—1000 yards parlor, hall and stair carpeting, at prices varying from 2 and 6 pence to 8 shillings per yard. Also, Floor Oil cloths, at the usual low rates of

MOSES KOCH,

No. 2 Commercial Exchange, French st.

Oct. 29, 1847 24

SHOT by the bag or lb. and the article to send it away, At No 3, American Block.

RAISINS—Best quality by the Box or single lb., at No. 5, Bonnell Block, state street.

Jan. 1. H. COOK

Greatest Medicine of the Age.

STANTON'S EXTERNAL REMEDY.

HUNT'S LINIMENT.—Has received the above title from thousands who have benefitted by its use. Its operation is wonderful.—Never failing to give immediate relief, and permanently curing the diseases for which it is recommended. For the last year I have placed before the public testimony of undoubted character from many persons well known throughout the county of Westchester, where the great reputation of this Medicine was first established. During the past year I have received from all parts of the country a mass of evidence of the great value of this celebrated remedy sufficient to fill volumes, of which I have selected a few certificates. For the following diseases Hunt's Liniment is a certain, safe and speedy cure.

Rheumatism, Spinal affection, Weakness and pains in the back and chest, contractions of the muscles, sore throat, quincy, issues, ulcers, ague in the brest and face, tooth ache, sprains, bruises, salt Rheum, burns croup, frosted feet, bunions, corns, and all diseased of the Nerves. As a strengthner of the Nervous System it exceeds all the plasters and medicines in the world. It is only necessary to try it to be convinced that it will do all that the proprietor professes. Its reputation is constantly increasing, and in every instance where it has been used it is always kept as a necessary Family Medicine. Read the evidence from abroad:

CERTIFICATE.

East-Berlin Pa., May 29, 1747.

Geo. E. Stanton.—Dear sir: I consider it my duty to express my sentiments in behalf of your invaluable medicine, *Hunt's Liniment.*

I have for some time past used the Liniment in my practice, for various diseases, and feel satisfied, from the success attending its application, that it merits all that can be said in its behalf.—I consider it one of the best *external remedies* I have *ever used in cases of Tetter, Ringworm,* Salt-rheum, pains, bruises, cuts, swellings, &c.—The cheap rate at which the article is to be had, places within the reach of all. It should from the principal external remedy of every family.

DANIEL BAKER, M. D.

This Liniment is sold by all the respectable Merchants and Druggists throughout the country, and by the Proprietor at Sing Sing, N. Y.

GEORGE E. STANTON.

For sale by J. H. Borton & Co, Erie, B. C. Town North East, J. Clemens Fairview; S. L. Jones & Co. Girard.

Jan. 29, 1848. 3m 37

S. SMYTH

HAS JUST RECEIVED

from New York, per Pomroy's Express, the Spring Fashions, and is now ready to execute all orders for HATS in the latest Fasion, and of a better quality than can be purchased here or elsewhere.

March 16, 1846. 5

SILVER WARE.—Silver table, dessert, tea, salt and mustard spoons, tongs, ladles forks, butter and fruit knives, constantly on hand and for sale by G, LOOMIS & co.,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17. 1847.

Pekin Tea Company's Agency.

NO. 5, REED HOUSE.

IT can be no longer doubted that the establishment of the above agency in Erie, has enabled buyers to obtain tea from twenty-five to thirty-three and a third per cent less than formerly, and has consequently reduced somewhat the profits of the old dealers—It's no wonder then that they wince under it, and by raising the cry of "humbug" endeavor to injure the credit of these *Teas,* but they can't do it. Spit out your venom and ill-natured whitticisms, gentlemen, they are perfectly harmless, a discerning public know full well the motives prompting you. These teas do and will sell, notwithstanding, because they are *better* and *cheaper* than can be had elsewhere, and be cause they are *fresh* and put up so they will *keep* fresh any length of time. Every package is warranted *full weight* exclusive of the paper and foil; these are facts and no "*humbug,*" as all who have tried the teas know! and those that have not may. Buyers will please not confound names. The only place in Erie where the Pekin Company's tea can be had, *is* at No 5, Reed House, of

BURTON & PERKINS.

Erie. Dec. 4, 1847. 29

1500 PIECES Paper Hangings, Bordering and Window Paper among which will be found some of the "Rough and Ready sort;

Oct. 30 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

TRUSSES.—A good assortment of Hull's, Marsh's, Tieman's, Thompson's and Rhinehart's Trusses, assorted sizes for sale low by

CARTER & BROTHER.

Ladies Dress Goods.

OREGON Plaids, cashmeres, Mouselen de Lanes, Plaid, Satin stripe, back and blue black Alpaca, French, Scotch and American Ginghams, French, English and American calico, a large assortment open and for sale cheap by.

Erie Oct. 30. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

DETROIT ALE on draught, and for sale at No. 1, Perry Block. by T. W. MOORE.

Nov. 5. 1847. 25

3339 LBS. Havana, New Orleans, Loaf Lump, Pulverized, clarified and Maple Sugar, selling very cheap at PEFFER'S,

Nov. 13. 1847. No 3, American Block.

OLIVE OIL—A superior article for family use for sale very low by H. COOK.

SUGAR.—Pulverized, Crushed, Muscovado, Porto Rico and N. O. Sugars lower than ever at No. 5 Bonnell Block.

Dec. 11. H. COOK.

SUGARS.—Loaf, Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, Porto Rico, Havana, New Orleans Sugar for sale at No. 1, Perry Block.

Aug. 28. T. W. MOORE.

ALLEN & COIT have on hand a large stock of Broad cloths, pilot and beaver do. cassimeres, satinnets, vestings, and other goods for gentlemens which they are selling very low for cash at the New Store. Dec. 18.

HARDWARE.—A general assortment of Shelf Hardware, together with a large assortment of carpenters's and joiner's Tools.

Nov. 6. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

SAVE YOUR ASHEES—I will receive good house and field ashes at my Ashery near the new furnace. S. JACKSON.

Jan. 1. 1849.

12 BOXES Fresh Raisins for sale cheaper than can be had elsewhere, at

Nov. 6, No. 3 American Block.

2269 LBS. Rio, Java, Cuba, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffee, selling at a small advance above cost.

Nov 13 At No. 3, American Block.

HAVANA, Principe, Spanish and Conneaut cigars, At No 3, American Block.

673 Gallons Ohio Stone Ware, selling at a small advance above cost

Nov 13. At No 3, American Block.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

UNITED States Dispensatory, by Wood & Bach.

Family Physician, by Doct. Beach.

New Remedies, by R. Dunglison, M. D.

Consumption Cured, by S. S. Fitch, M D

For sale by BURTON & PERKINS.

Nov. 27.

THE PICTURES.—Some beautiful paintings of Birds and Flowers. Also some very fine Views done by the best French Masters.

Dec 4. CARTER & BROTHER.

WANTED.—The subscriber will pay the highest price for all kinds of Lumber delivered at his store in Erie. M. MAYER.

Jan. 1 1848.

WINDOW GLASS.

4330 FEET Window glass, from 7 by 9 to 20 by 30 inches, from the eastern factories, warranted a superior article.

Glass cut to any size or shape without extra charge. Putty always on hand.

Dec 4. CARTER & BROTHER.

TO THE FASHIONABLE.

EXTRACT Vanella, Vanella Bean, Bitter Almond, Ex. Lemmon, Rose Water, Mace, Mustard, White Ginger, Pure Olive Oil, Cayenne Pepper, Cinnamon, Cloves and Nutmegs.

Dec 4, CARTER & BROTHER.

NOTE PAPER.—

Plain, Gilt edged, and Embossed Visiting Cards.

INKS.—Blue, Black, Red, Carmine, Indelible, Indian, etc. etc. by

Dec. 4. CARTER & BROTHER.

On Hand

A good supply of Salt, Plaster, White Fish, Lime and Sole and Upper Leather, for sale as cheap as the cheapest by

Dec, 11 WILLIAM, & WRIGHT

CLICKNER'S

SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PURGATIVE PILLS,

ARE universally admitted to operate, not only as an effectual preventative, but as never failing remedy, in all diseases which can effect the human frame, Headach, *Indigestion, Rheumatism, Piles, Scurvy,* Dropsy, Small Pox, Cholera-morbus, Worms, Whooping-cough, *Consumption, Jaundice, Quinsy, Scarlatina,* Liver complaint, *Apoplexy, Cancers, Measles,* Salt-Rheum, Fits, Heartburn, *Erysipelas, Deafness,* Itchings of the skin, colds, gout, gravel, giddiness, pains in the back, inward weakness, palpitation of the heart, risings in the throat, asthma, fevers of all kinds, female complaints, stitches in the side, spitting of blood, sore eyes, scorfula, st. anthony's fire, lowness of spirits, flooding, fluor albus or whites, gripes king's evil, lockjaw, hysteria, bile on the stomach, and all bilious affections, pleurisy, croup, swelled feet and legs, swine pox, white swelling, tremors, rumors, ulcers, vomiting, and a host o others have succeed fully and repeatedly been vanquished by their powerful arm.

They have been known to effect permanent cures when all other remedies had proved unavailing, and in the last stages of disease,

They have in *many cases superceded the prescription* skill of the most eminent Physicians, and received besides *their unqualified commendation.*

They have been repeatedly recommended by men of the most distinguished characters, throughout the land, and been sanctioned in Europe by Noblemen and Princes of Royal blood.

They have been introduced into the Hospitals of Edinburgh, Paris, and Vienna, and through the disinterested exertions of our Foreign Ambassadors, they have received the favorable commendation of the Emperor of Russia, and his Celestial Majesty of the Chinese Empire.

☞ Scarcely a Packet vessel of any reputation sails from the port of New York, without an abundant supply of the SICK MAN'S NEVER FAILING FRIEND.—☞ Agencies have been established in all the principal cities of the Union, and applications are constantly reaching us from almost numberless villages in every section of the country. Testimonials of their marvellous effects are pouring in from all quarters—and in such numbers that we have not time to read one-half of them What stronger or more conclusive evidence than these important facts can the most skeptical desire? Is it possible that the many thousands who have tried CLICKNER'S PILLS can be deceived in their results? If any imposition or quackery existed, would it not long ago have been held up, as it should be, to the scorn and derision of a justly offended community,

Remember Dr. C. V. Clickner is the original inventor of Sugar Coated Pills, and that nothing of the sort was ever heard of, until he introduced them in June 18 43. Purchasers should, therefore, always ask for Clickner's Sugar-Coated Vegetable Pills, and take no other; or they will be made the victims of a fraud.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

Dr. Clickner's principal office for the sale of Pills, is 66 Vesey street, New York.

WM. JACKSON, 89 Liberty street, head of Wood st. Pittsburgh Pa., general Agent for Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and the river counties of Virginia.

Sold by the following duly appointed Agents: J. D. Spafford Erie; Wm. Judson & Co. W terford Ross & Morgan, Cambridge; J. A. Tracy, Fairview; John McClure, Girard; W. H. Town-end, Springfield.

Likewise sold by the same agents, the GREAT REMEDY OF NATURE.

AMERICAN OIL.

Procured from a well in Kentucky, 185 feet below the surface of the earth, a certain and infallible cure for Inflamatory Rheumatism, Spasms, Colic, Sprains, Strains, Cuts, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Tetter, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Croup, Inflamatory sore throats, Sore Eyes, Deafness, Spinal Disease, &c. &c.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

CAUTION—In order to be sure of obtaing the genuine, purchase only of the general agent for Western Pennsylvania, New York, Northern river counties of Virginia, Wm. Jackson, No 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, or their sub Agents appointed by him for the sale, each of whom will have a show bill, and general directions in pamphlet form, containing the names and address of the Proprietor an General Agent, as follows

D. Hunt & Co. proprietors, Kentucky.

Wm. Jackson, General Agent, No. 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, to whom all orders must be addressed.

OBSERVE—Each bottle is enclosed in one of the above named Pamphlets and the name of Wm. Jackson, the general and only wholesale agent for Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and the river counties of Virginia, printed on the outside in large letters.

TAKE NOTICE.—O. D. Spafford is appointed general and supplying Agent for the sale of the American Oil and Sugar Coated Pills in Erie county Pa. Sub agents supplied by him at the wholesale prices.

SILENCE

THAT DREADFUL COUGH! THE LUNGS ARE IN DANGER, THE WORK OF THE DESTROYER HAS BEEN BEGUN. THE COUGH OF CONSUMPTION HATH IN IT A SOUND OF DEATH.

ARE YOU A MOTHER? Your darling child, your idol and earthly joy, is now perhaps confined to her chamber by a dangerous cold—her pale cheeks, her thin shrunken fingers, tell the hold disease has already gained upon her—the sound of her sepulchral cough pierces your soul.

YOUNG MAN, when just about to enter life, disease sheds a heart crushing blight over the fair prospects of the future—your hectic cough and feeble limb tell of your loss of hope, but you need not despair. There is a balm which will heal the wounded lungs, it is

SHERMAN'S ALL-HEALING BALSAM.

Mrs. ATTREE, the wife of Wm. H. Attree, Esq. was given up by Dr. Sewall of Washington, Drs. Roe and McClellan of Philadelphia, Dr Roe and Dr. Mott of N. York. Her friends all thought she must die. She had every appearance of being in consumption, and was so pronounced by her physicians—Sherman's Balsam was given and it cured her.

Mrs. GARRABRANTZ, of Bull's Ferry, was also cured of consumption by this Balsam when all other remedies failed to give relief—she was reduced to a skeleton. Dr. A. C. Castle, Dentist, 281 Broadway, has witnessed its effects in several cases where no other medicine afforded relief—but the Balsam operated like a charm. Dr. C. also witnessed its wonderful effects in curing Asthma, which it never fails of doing. Spitting Blood, alarming as it may be, is effectually cured by this Balsam. It heals the ruptured or wounded blood vessels, and makes the lungs sound again.

Rev. HENRY JONES, 108 Eighth avenue, was cured of cough and catarrhal affection of 50 years standing.—The first dose gave him more relief than all the other medicine he had ever taken. Dr. L. J. Beals gave it to a sister-in-law who was laboring under Consumption, and to another sorely afflicted with the Asthma. In both cases its effects were immediate, soon restoring them to comfortable health

Mrs. LUCRETIA WELLS, 95 Christie street suffered from Asthma 42 years. Sherman's Balsam relieved her at once, and she is comparatively well, being enabled to subdue every attack by a timely use of this medicine.—This indeed is the great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Spiting Blood, Liver Complaints, and all the affections of the throat, and even Asthma and Consumption.

Price 25 cents and $1 per bottle.

Dr. Sherman's Office is at 106 Nassau street, N. Y.

Sold by the following duly appointed Agents; O. D. Spafford, Erie; Wm. Judson & Co. Waterford; Ross & Morgan Cambridge; J. Tracy, Fairview; John M'Clure, Girard; W. H. Townsend, Springfield.

Likewise Dr. Sherman's Medicated Lozenger, Tooth Paste and Poor Man's Plaster.

COUGH LOZENCES.—These Lozenges are a safe most sure and effectual remedy for coughs, and colds, tightness of the lungs or chest, &c.

WORM LOZENGES.—These worm Lozenges have been proved in more than 1,400,000 cases to be the infallible; the only certain worm destroying medicine ever discovered. It was reserved for Dr. Sherman to invent a medicineto destroy worms that children would take.—Children will take these Lozenges and cry for more.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES, celebrated for giving almost immediate relief in nervous and sick headache, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, &c

DR. SHERMAN'S TOOTH PASTE.—A premium Dentrifice, the best article known for cleaning and whitening the teeth, strengthening the gums, sweetening the breath.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.—The best strengthening plaster in the world; a sovereign remedy for pain or weakness in the back, loins, sides, breast, &c One million a year will not supply the demand. Warranted the best and cheapest. One that will prove the fact.

The above Lozenges, Tooth Paste and Plaster, sold by the above agents for Dr. Sherman's All-Healing Balsam.

Erie, Nov. 20, 1847. 6m27

BLACK SALTS.—I will pay Cash, and the highest price for any quantity of Black Salts delivered at M'Kean, or at my store in Erie.

October 24, 1846. C. M. TIBBALS.

GOLD PENS.—Levi Brown's Gold Pens, the most celebrated maker of the article, a good assortment kept constantly on hand; also the different kinds of cheap (dearest) Pens, at

G. LOOMIS & Co's,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 10, 1847. 8

NEW AND FRESH GROCERIES,

At No. 6 Poor Peoples Row.

W. F. RINDERNECHT has just redeived a large and well selected assortment of wet, dry and Family Groceries; Dye Stuffs, Nails and Glass, which he will sell cheaper for cash than any other establishment in town. Please call and see. June 12, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED 25 bags Rio, Cuba, St. Domingo and Java Coffee, one door north of the *Big Window, State street,* by

W. F. RINDERNECHT.

June 13, 1847 4

459 GALS., Ohio Stone Ware, for sale one door north of the Big Window.

June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

To Blacksmiths.

BELLOWS, Anvils, Vices and Hammers, Spring Steel, Cast do., English, Blister and American Steel; also, Nail Rods, Band, Bar and Hoop Iron, which can be had on terms to suit at our old corner opposite the Eagle.

Oct. 20. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

ACCORDEONS, with the improved valves, Bass Viol, Violin and Guitar strings, for sale by G. LOOMIS & Co.,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &c.—Russia, Swedes and American Iron, flat, square and round, O. S. Nail Rods, round and square rods, Band Iron, Cast, English, American and Spring Steel, Nails Anvils, Vices, &c., &c.

Nov. 6 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

Cash! Cash!!

WE wish to purchase the following articles for which the highest market price will be paid:

50 tons Pork. 20 tons of Lard,

20 do Tallow, delivered at our store or Oil Factory. W. C. & R. P. HULBERT.

Dec. 11

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORID.

This Extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.

GREAT FALL AND WINTER MEDICINE.

The *great* beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicine is, while it eradicates diseases, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Fall and Winter medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other medicines. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of severe cases of diseases; at least 20,000 of these were considered incurable.

More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism;
2,000 cases of Dyspepsia;
4,000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy;
7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints;
2,000 cases of Scrofula;
1,500 cases of Disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy;
9,000 cases of Consumption;

And thousands of cases of diseases of the blood, viz; Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum; Pimples on the Face, &c., together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c., &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from Physicians and our Agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable Druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure and to men of character. It is the best *medicine for the* preventive of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season. It has never been known to injure in the least the most delicate child.

RHEUMATISM.

This Sarsaparilla is used with the most perfect success in Rheumatic complaints, however severe or chronic. The astonishing cures it has performed are indeed wonderful. Other remedies sometimes give temporary relief, this entirely eradicates it from the system even when the limbs and bones are dreadfully swollen.

☞ Hear Mr. Seth Terry, one of the oldest and most respectable lawyers in Hartford, Conn. The following is an extract of a letter received from him:

Dr. Townsend—I have used one bottle of your Sarsaparilla, and find it is excellent in its effects upon a Chronic Rheumatic pain to which I am subject, from an injury occasioned several years ago, in a public stage. Please send me two bottles to the care of Dr. Seymour. I have conversed with two of our principal physicians, and they recommend your Sarsaparilla.

—Hartford, March 12, 1845. SETH TERRY

CONSUMPTION CURED.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Cataurh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic flush, Night sweats, Difficult or profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: Nearly twenty years ago I took a violent cold, which settled on my lungs, and affected me severely; indeed, finally it became a constant hacking cough, but not so severe as to prevent me from attending to my business. Within the last few years it increased on me gradually. At last I became reduced—I breathed with difficulty, and raised with my cough much bad matter, and for the last nine months previous to using your Sarsaparilla, had regular night sweats; indeed, my friends and myself supposed that I would die with the consumption; but I have the happiness to inform you that to my surprise, after using three bottles of your Sarsaparilla, I find my health restored. It relieved me gradually, and I am now enjoying much better health than I have before in 26 years. I had almost entirely lost my appetite, which is also returned. You are at liberty to publish this with my name, in the papers, if you choose.

My little girl, who is three years old; had a very bad cough the whole of last Winter. While using the medicine, I gave her some of it; and it soon entirely relieved her, as well as myself, and she is well now, and hearty as any child I ever saw. She was also full of little blotches; it took them away and her skin is smooth and fair now; and I am satisfied she recovered her health from using your excellent medicine.

S. W. CONANT.

444 Bowery,

GIRLS, READ THIS.

You who have pale complexions, dull eyes, blotches on the face, rough skin, are "out of Spirits," use a bottle or two of the Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. It will cleanse your blood, remove the freckles and blotches, and give you animation, sparkling eyes, fine spirits, and beautiful complexion—all of which are of immense value to unmarried ladies.

TO MOTHERS & MARRIED LADIES.

This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints.—No female who has reason to suppose she is approaching that critical period, "the turn of life," should neglect to take it, as it is a certain preventative for any of the numerous and horrible diseases to which females are subject at this time of life. This period may be delayed several years by using this medicine. Nor is it less valuable for those approaching womanhood, as it is calculated to assist nature, by quickening the blood and invigorating the system. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all the diseases to which women are subject.

It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies—by removing the impurities of the body—not so far stimulating the system as to produce a subsequent relaxation which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease.

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

THREE CHILDREN.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad sores, have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under deep obligation.

Yours, respectfully,

ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster-st.

New York, March 1, 1847.

CAUTION.

Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, a number of men who were formerly our Agents, have commenced making Sarsaparilla, Elixirs, Bitters, &c. &c.—They generally put it up in the same shaped bottles, claiming that theirs is far superior and four times stronger than Dr. Townsend's, &c., hoping thereby to deceive the public. Some of these unprincipled men publish counterfeit certificates; others have induced their brothers and others interested persons to allow the use of their names, to which they put Esquire, to give them respectability. One make sa medicine, and puffs it with respectable names procured by using Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, publishes them as cured by his stuff. He also publishes the certificate of a person who styles himself an M. D., who mends, hoes, digs Wells, and doctors horses by turns for a livelihood. They also published certificates signed by ficticious names stating they have used Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and that it injured them &c. These and a great variety of other tricks are performed by these men, to sell their trash.—The public should be on their guard, and look out for counterfeits.

Notice.—After the 1st of January, 1848, none will be genuine unless they are put up with a magnificent copper plate label, containing the fac simile of Dr. Townsend's name, thus—S. P. TOWNSEND.

Principal office, 126 Fulton street, Sun Building, N. Y.—Redding & Co., 8 state street, Boston—Dyott & Sons, 132 North 2d street, Philadelphia—S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore—P. M. Cohen, Charleston—Wright & Co., 141 Charles st., New Orleans—105 South Pearl street, Albany—and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West indies and the Canadas.

CARTER & BROTHER, and BURTON & PERKINS, Wholesale and Retail Agents for Erie County. J. S. Hopkins for Springfield. 1y32

SUPERFINE Rice Flour in pound packages for family use, for sale by

Nov. 27 BURTON & PERKINS.

POPULAR GOODS

JUST RECEIVED THE OST EXTENSIVE ASSORTENT OF LADIES DRESS GOODS!

EVER offered in this city, comprising, in part—

150 pieces Cashmeres and Muslin de Laines, assorted colors,
75 do French, Scotch and German Ginghams,
30 do Alpaccas, of every description,
28 do California Plaids,
40 do Dress Silks of the latest and most improved patterns,
20 do Swiss and Turleton Muslins,
20 do Lace and embroidered Swiss and Tarletons,
50 do Jaconet Cambrics and br'd Muslins,
50 do Silk Fringes, assorted colors,
45 do Wide Gimps and Gimp cords,
20 gross Dress Buttons, and cords and tassells,
200 pieces Silk Mull & French Imperial edgings,
150 shawls, of all styles, varying in price from 3s to $15,
200 pair ladies and gentlemen's French Kid Gloves, assorted colors,
200 do Ladies', gentlemen's and children's Cashmere, Worsted & Lisle thread Gloves,
100 do black and white silk mitts.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Cloths of every shade and quality,
Cassimeres, do do
Vestings of all kinds, comprising Silk, Satin, Buff, Cashmere, Marseilles, etc. etc.

STAPLE GOODS.—A large stock of every description. In short, our stock for richness, cheapness and durability has never been equaled in this market.

CAPS.—200 Men and Boy's caps of all kinds.

SHOES.—500 pairs ladies and childrens' Gaiters Slips and walking Shoes. 200 pairs gentlemen's, ladies and Misses' Rubber overshoes.

UMBRELLAS.—Six dozen Umbrellas for wet weather.

GROCERIES.—A general variety of every description.

SHELF HARDWARE.

Ten thousand dollars' stock, comprising every thing in the line—Joiners, House and Ship Carpenters, Coopers, Shoemakers, Cabinetmakers, Saddlers and Smiths' Tools, of every description.

Saddlery Hardware, a large assortment of all kinds. Carriage trimmings of all kinds.

Axle Arms, springs, anvils, vices, smiths' bellows, brass and procelain kettles, shovels, spades, crowbars; grd boxes, mill X cut, circular and pit saws, and chain of all sizes.

GLASS WARE.—A complete assortment.

Customers will find our old store safely anchored at the old stand, in good ballast, with 100 tons well assorted IRON, steel and nails—the cheapest in the market.

P. S.—The question is often asked why goods cannot be sold as low as in Buffalo. We say they can. Our stock entire was bought of importing houses at the same time and same prices that some of the largest houses in Buffalo bought at, and we pledge our word that our goods shall be sold as low as at Buffalo or any place west of it *for cash.*

HENRY CADWELL.

Erie, Sept. 25, 1847. 19

HIGHLY IPORTANT.

Dr. P. Hall's Celebrated Cough Remedy

IS a safe, speedy and effectual cure for *Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup* and *Whooping Cough.*

This medicine has been used by hundreds of people with unfailing success in curing the above diseases, with all those painful and annoying pulmonary symptoms produced by cold. In Asthma and Bronchitis it has proven to be highly useful, and its timely use a certain remedy. In all affections of the throat and lungs it is an invaluable medicine. Many cases of obstinate coughs and hoarseness have been perfectly cured in 48 hours, and in several instances troublesome and dangerous coughs of from five to ten years standing have been completely cured in two weeks.—In Croup and Whooping Cough its use has been equally successful when used more freely. This Remedy is a certain preventive of *Consumption* and several others of the most fatal diseases in northern climates.

THIS MEDICINE CAN BE OBTAINED IN ERIE ONLY OF P. HALL, *at his Drug Store No. 1, Hughes' Buildings, corner of State and Seventh Streets,* and his agents throughout the county, AGENTS—A. Reynolds, 155 Main st, Buffalo; Boyd, Vincent & Co., Waterford; John A. Tracy, 2d, Fairview; Jas H. Campbell, Edinboro. B. C. Town & Co., North East and Wattsburg; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; L. S. Jones & Co., Girard:

Price 37½ cents per Bottle.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and BASE IMITATIONS. Every bottle has the words "Dr. P. Hall's Cough Remedy" blown upon the glass, and his written signature on the wrapper and directions. None other are genuine.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.—This is to certify that we, the undersigned, have used Dr. P. Hall's Cough Remedy, and have found it in every instance an efficacious medicine, and truely worthy its recommendations.

John Galbraith, J. F. Tracy, Thomas Hughes, John W. Huys, Wilson King, Th. Moorhead, jr Jas. D. Dunlap, John Hughes, J. R. Cochran, Thomas M'Kee, Otis Lapham, Charles Cole, David Baldwin, M. Goodwin, F. J. Owen, John M. Warren.

Oct. 9, 1847. 21

Arrival of New Fall and Winter GOODS.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT,

HAVING devoted six weeks in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, to the selection and purchase of their EXTENSIVE STOCK, which they are now opening, beg leave to inform their customers and the country at large, that they are now prepared to offer goods of almost every denomination, at least 25 per cent. cheaper than ever. We find by devoting time to the purchasing of goods, as also for cash, that it makes a vast difference, *therefore we can pledge ourselves to sell* as low as any House—(that pays for their goods)—this side of New York